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Thursday
27th August, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Vol. III contains Nos. 1—25)

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 27th August, 1953

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HOUSE-BUILDING LOANS TO DISPLACED PERSONS

*850. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money granted to the States of Punjab, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh by the Government of India in the year 1952-53 for giving house-building loans to displaced persons settled in those States; and

(b) the number of houses and tenements constructed in those States with the help of those loans?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Rs. 20 lakhs were advanced to the Punjab Government for the grant of house-building loans to displaced persons in 1952-53. In addition, the State Government had a carry over of Rs. 9·10 lakhs under this head from 1951-52. Out of the available Rs. 29·10 lakhs, the State Government sanctioned loans of Rs. 28·88 lakhs to 779 displaced persons. 500 loanees have either completed construction or are completing it and the remaining 279 are expected to start construction shortly.

No loans were advanced to Pepsu and Himachal Pradesh in 1952-53.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know if there was any demand from the PEPSU people for advance of loans for these construction purposes?

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as I know, there was no such demand.

Prof. D. C. Sharma: May I know if the housing activities that have been going on in these two States, PEPSU and Punjab, are adequate to the needs of the people? What I understand is that it is very very inadequate and that more loans are necessary.

Shri A. P. Jain: Absolutely adequate.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know on what conditions these loans are given, whether there are provisions to recover them and if so in how many instalments?

Shri A. P. Jain: Loans for house-building are generally given on the basis that up to a loan of Rs. 5,000, the loanee contributes 25 per cent. and the Government advances a loan of 75 per cent. There are slight variations. The maximum loan which could be granted to any individual is Rs. 5,000. These loans are recovered in instalments. Generally for a short period, there is no recovery: for a year or two. After that the loans are spread over a period of 6 or 10 years and they are recovered in instalments. They generally carry an interest of 3½ per cent. But recently it has been increased to 4½ per cent. on account of increase in the borrowing rates.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether there is any distinction between urban and rural house-building

schemes with reference to the loans which are granted to displaced persons from West Pakistan and how the amounts of such loans compare with the loans granted to displaced persons from East Pakistan in West Bengal?

Shri A. P. Jain: Of course, there is difference between the amount of the loans granted for urban and rural housing. Urban loans are generally of a higher amount. That is so in the East, that is so in the West. Generally speaking, the same policy is being followed in the East and the West.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I wanted to know the respective amount of loans granted to displaced persons from West Pakistan and the amount of loans granted to displaced persons from East Pakistan?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For an individual?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: For an individual loanee.

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as individuals are concerned, the amounts vary because, where they get a loan, they have to contribute a certain portion and the Government contributes a certain portion. An individual may choose to build a house on Rs. 3,000. He contributes a certain portion and we contribute a certain portion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In individual cases?

Shri A. P. Jain: The principle is the same on both sides.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether these displaced persons are settled in some other States and whether grants are made to those States?

Shri A. P. Jain: They are settled all over India and grants on the same basis and on the same principles are made all over India.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that a deputation of Jairampur housing colony in Indore met the Minister for grant of a loan for their colony and he has promised to consider their case sympathetically?

Some Hon. Members: This is giving information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; Mr. Muniswamy.

Shri Gidwani: What is the answer to my question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No answer.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know whether the Minister is in a position to give us the total number of displaced persons who were sent to the Madras State and the amount of grants made to that State?

Shri A. P. Jain: The question relates to the Punjab. I am not expected to carry all the figures about the different States.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether any substantial sum has been set apart for the construction of houses for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes among the displaced persons?

Shri A. P. Jain: The scheduled classes displaced persons are treated on parity with others. Besides, some special concessions and special loans have been given to the scheduled classes displaced persons.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether it is a fact that the maximum amount of loan for a displaced person in the East Punjab and the other States mentioned in this question is Rs. 5,000 and the maximum amount of loan granted to a displaced person in West Bengal is only Rs. 1,250?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is not so.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि लोन्स जो दिये हैं वह किन किन सूबों में और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को खास कर बंगाल में और पंजाब में कितने कितने दिये गये हैं ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : इसके लिये अगर आप अलाहिदा सवाल दे दें तो मैं सारे के सारे आंकड़े इकट्ठा कर दूंगा ।

लाला अचिन्त राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि जो हाउस बिल्डिंग का प्रोग्राम पंजाब और पेप्सू के लिये रक्खा गया है उस से किस हद तक कंजेशन दूर हो जायेगा ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : बहुत दूर तक ।

Prof. D. C. Sharma: From the categorical assurance that the hon. Minister has given, one would think that there is no housing shortage for displaced persons in Punjab and other States. But, our experience is quite different. I want to know how many houses have been constructed in the rural areas and in the urban areas in these States?

Shri A. P. Jain: If a question is tabled, I shall answer that question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has not got that information. Next question. No. 852.

An hon. Member: What about 851?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It has been transferred to 1st September.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN COMMUNITY PROJECT AREAS

*852. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cottage industries are being carried on in any of the Community Project areas; and

(b) if so, which cottage industries are being carried on at these centres?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) It is different for different States. A representative list is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 32.]

Shri Dabhi: May I know the number of persons engaged in the various cottage industries referred to in the list and also in *Khadi*, especially?

Shri Hathi: I have information for each different block. I have not got the consolidated figure. If the hon. Member puts down a separate question, I shall give the consolidated number.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether the cottage industries in the community projects are those mentioned in the Planning Commission's report or whether they study the various possibilities in these areas and develop them accordingly?

Shri Hathi: Generally these industries are taken up after a local study of the situation, like the availability of raw materials, possibilities of marketing the goods, etc.

Shri Dabhi: In the list, one of the cottage industries mentioned is weaving. May I know whether weaving would include handloom cloth woven from mill yarn? May I know whether *khadi* industry is being carried on in any other centres, the names of the centres and the assistance that is given to various *khadi* and other industries?

Shri Hathi: Weaving includes both, handloom as well as *khadi*. Assistance is given for *khadi* also.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Could we have an idea of the number of persons engaged in these industries and the value of the products produced therein?

Shri Hathi: I have already replied that for each I have got the information, as, the number of employees, the income derived and the arrangements for selling these things.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: May I know whether any attempt has been made to co-ordinate the activities of the Community Project Administration and the activities of the Industries Departments of the various Governments as well as the non-official organisations like the All India Spinners' Association?

Shri Hathi: Generally when any schemes for the cottage industries are referred to the C.P.A., they are sent to the State Governments for scrutiny.

So there is that co ordination between State Governments and here and also with the other institutions.

पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय : इन कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट एरियाज में जो कोटज इंडस्ट्रीज हैं इन में जो सामान उत्पादित किया जाता है उसके मारकेटिंग का क्या प्रबन्ध है । क्या जो सामान बनता है उसे गवर्नमेंट खरीद लेती है ?

Shri Hathi: In some States there are State Emporia which arrange for the sale of these products. In others there are co-operative societies.

Shri Achuthan: May I know whether in Tranvancore-Cochin Community Project Area priority is given to cottage industries because roads and wells are not a problem there, and also may I know, whether any direction has been given in that connection?

Shri Hathi: I require notice for the same.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन सोशल वेलफेयर आरगेनाइजेशन्स को अब तक इस रुपये से सहायता दी गयी है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It relates to cottage industries and community projects.

Shri Heda: Are Government contemplating to concentrate some of the cottage industries in some particular area so that better arrangements for obtaining raw-materials as well as marketing of the products can be achieved?

Shri Hathi: So far as the Community Project Administration is concerned, it only restricts its activities to the Community Projects centres.

लाला अचिन्त राम : कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट एरियाज के अन्दर जो काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज चलाई गयी हैं, आपकी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक कौन सी ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो कामयाबी के तौर पर चल रही हैं ?

Shri Hathi: I have given the list in the statement. Most of them are working satisfactorily.

Shri N. Somana: Is any State aid being given to the industries?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether handspinning and hand-weaving is being carried on in any of these centres?

Shri Hathi: I have replied to that question earlier.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He said, both.

CATTLE LIFTING BY PAKISTANI RAIDERS

***853. Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that nearly 200 heads of cattle were forcibly taken away by Pakistani raiders with the help of Pakistan police at Bhaktiar Beel close to the Pakistan border in Malda?

(b) Is it a fact that the cattle belonged to the residents of village Chaklalu under Kaliachak Police Station in Malda?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). On the 22nd May, 1953, some armed Pakistanis trespassed into Indian territory at Bhatiar Beel and drove away to Pakistan 192 head of cattle belonging to some residents of Chaklalu village. Two Pakistani policemen on the border supported the raiders.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Government be pleased to state whether after the visit of the hon. the Prime Minister to Pakistan, there has been recurrence of any such incidents or not?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have got figures only up to 30th of June.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is an entirely local event. Usually anti-social elements do take advantage of such things as thieving and smuggling.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know what has been done to punish these raiders or to recover these animals that have been taken by them?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We cannot punish the nationals of another country but according to Indo-Pakistan Agreement border incidents of such nature are first discussed between the District Magistrates on either side of the border. In this case the West Bengal Government has protested to the East Pakistan Government. Till yesterday we have received no final reply from them about it.

Shri N. Somana: May I know how many such cattle lifting events have taken place in this year and on which sides? May I also know whether such events took place in the Western side also?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Sir, up to the 30th June, there have been 92 such incidents from the other side of our border of which 36 were in connection with cattle lifting and 755 head of cattle have been stolen. There is no such happening from this side.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, in view of what the Prime Minister has just now said that this is a local affair, whether such raids are made by anti-social elements and whether such raids are made by Indians as well?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I would like to have notice of that question.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: In view of the Statement of the Deputy Minister that there were two policemen who helped the raiders, has it not become much more than mere anti-social? May I also know whether any protests were made to the Pakistan Government in view of the fact that policemen were involved in that affair?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The two policemen did not enter into our territory. They were on the other side of the border.

INDIAN NATIONALS IN PAKISTAN WITHOUT PERMITS

*854. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 43 Indian Nationals were rounded up by the Bahawalpur police in May 1953 for entering Pakistan without permits?

(b) Are these 43 Indian Nationals still there or released?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The Government of India have no information on the subject.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE STOCKS IN SINDRI FACTORY

*855. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the total quantity of ammonium sulphate in stock at Sindri Factory in the **months of April, May** and June, 1953?

(b) What steps were taken to remove the transport bottleneck?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The quantity of Ammonium Sulphate in stock at the Sindri Fertilizer Factory at the end of the months of April, May and June, 1953 was 75,364 tons, 61,645 tons and 43,319 tons, respectively.

(b) The Factory has employed a Transportation Officer to plan, coordinate and supervise despatches in consultation with the Railway authorities. As a result of this there are no transport difficulties now and the fertilizer is being cleared smoothly.

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know the quantity produced in May and June last?

Shri K. C. Reddy: In June the production was 18,548 tons. In May.....

Shri K. P. Sinha: May I know the reason why it has not reached the target of 1,000 tons a day?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There was a special reason. There was some mishap in June to some parts of the plant and they had to be repaired and restored to function properly. For about ten days the production was seriously affected. That explains the

fall in production in June when compared with other months. Regarding the target of 1,000 tons to which the hon. Member has referred, I have already replied on another occasion that the average production that has now been reached is about 800 tons per day and efforts are being made by the management to reach about 900 tons per day.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that stocks are accumulating in those provinces where they have been sent on loan and the farmers are unwilling to take fertilisers from these stocks owing to the comparatively higher price of the fertiliser?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The hon. Member has referred to a situation that existed some months back. The situation at present has changed for the better. The price of the fertiliser has been reduced, as the hon. Member may be aware, from Rs. 365 to Rs. 290 from 1st January, 1953. As regards stocks also, the stocks that were in the States in the beginning of this year, 1952-53, to the best of my knowledge have diminished and the stocks are not so heavy as they were in the beginning of January. Every step is being taken by the States, and pressure is being put constantly by the Food and Agriculture Ministry of the Government of India who are now in charge of the sales arrangements, asking the States to allot these stocks to consumers and agriculturists and to see that the stocks are cleared and more and more sulphate is taken from the factory.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITIONS

***856. Shri Radha Raman:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of Indian Arts and Crafts Exhibitions organised abroad during the year 1952-53?

(b) What agencies organised them?

(c) How many of them were organised merely for better cultural relations with our country and how many for sale of our goods?

• **The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Forty one.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 33.]

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether any special facilities were provided by the countries in which these Exhibitions were organized?

Shri Karmarkar: Of course. We went there at their invitation, and all possible facilities are provided for.

Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister kindly give us the total cost involved in these, and the amount of sales?

Shri Karmarkar: I am afraid I cannot give the total cost of these exhibitions. Regarding the sales, I understand in the Oslo Exhibition in Norway and the Milan Fair in Italy not less than 75 per cent. of the exhibits were sold. I cannot give the value of the articles sold.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know, Sir, whether the Art Exhibition which has been organized in Russia is going to visit other European countries as well? If so, what are the countries this Exhibition will visit in future?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no information on the point at the moment.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, the amount spent on the Exhibition which was held in London during the Coronation?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no figure for that at the moment.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Could I know the total expenditure of the Government of India on account of these exhibitions, and could I also know what Government received by way of sale proceeds from the eight exhibitions in which India participated for commercial purposes and publicity?

Shri Karmarkar: Regarding the first part of the question the budget provision for these exhibitions is Rs. 17,32,750.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The provision is in the budget. I wanted to know the actual expenditure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the actual expenditure been calculated for 1952-53?

Shri Karmarkar: We have not got definite information at the moment.

Shri Bansal: May I know if these exhibitions have helped in popularising these goods abroad?

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend knows that these exhibitions do help.

Shri Bansal: If so, what steps have the Government of India taken to see that regular supplies of these goods are made available in foreign countries?

Shri Karmarkar: We are doing our best, but my hon. friend's organization has also some responsibility in the matter.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the organizers of these exhibitions have submitted any report, and whether they are available in the library or elsewhere?

Shri Karmarkar: The report, so far as our work is concerned, is regularly submitted by our exhibition officer. I am not sure whether they are available in the library of Parliament.

Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister throw some light about the number of people who visited these exhibitions?

Shri Karmarkar: I have no light to give at the moment.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

*857. **Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Classes II and III Government servants who applied for the allotment of residential quarters during 1952-53; and

(b) the number of quarters allotted during 1952-53?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Except in the case of Class IV servants, Residences are not allotted according to the class of service of the Government servants concerned but according to their emoluments. A statement giving the required information separately in respect of Government servants drawing Rs. 500 and more p.m. and those drawing less than Rs. 500 p.m. is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 34.]

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know the number of houses now under construction, and how long it will take the Government to allot these houses to Government servants of Classes II and III?

Sardar Swaran Singh: For the current year, our intention is to construct four types of houses for Government servants:

"A" and "B" flats	20
"C"-2 flats	148
Meena Bagh flats for junior officers	52
Vinay Nagar type	548

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that the various colonies constructed by Government for Government servants are named differently—for Chaprasis "Seva Nagar", for clerks "Vinay Nagar", for officers "Man Nagar", and for bigger officers "Shan Nagar"? Is it in consonance with the classless and casteless society that we are trying to build up?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think the hon. Member is unnecessarily suffering from that obsession. There is no particular significance attaching to these names, but they have just been selected and those names have been given to the various colonies.

Shri Gidwani: Then, what is the significance of those names?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "Seva Nagar" seems to be the best.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know, Sir, what procedure is followed in allotting houses to these officers? Is it according to priority or according to the importance of the position they occupy?

Sardar Swaran Singh: According to priority, Sir.

Shri V. P. Nayar: From the statement laid on the Table by the hon. Minister it is seen that applicants drawing a salary of Rs. 500 and above have secured about 25 to 30 per cent., while officers getting below Rs. 500 have secured only 3 per cent. accommodation. May I know the reason for this?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Obviously the shortage of accommodation. But the overall position, with regard to the satisfied percentage, is not of the order made out by the hon. Member. But even in that case, it is a fact that the demands of officers drawing Rs. 500 or above are satisfied to the extent of 62 per cent., whereas for officers drawing less than Rs. 500, the percentage that is satisfied is roughly 31 per cent.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it not a fact that quarters constructed primarily for the use of Class IV servants are often allotted to persons in the higher class?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. That is incorrect.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the amount spent on constructing buildings for officers drawing more than Rs. 500 and also the amount spent for officers drawing less than Rs. 500?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There are different classes. If the hon. Member puts down a question, I will collect the figures.

Shri Punnoose: The total expenditure.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is in the budget.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट को मालूम है कि सेवानगर में अभी तक बिजली का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है ? क्या इस बारे में कोई कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would require notice for that. I cannot say as to which of the colonies is electrified or not.

श्री हेडा : जो चौथी श्रेणी के सरकारी नौकर हैं, उन सब को मकान मिल जाय इस तरह मकान बनाने का क्या कोई प्रोग्राम है ? अगर है तो कब तक उनको मकान मिल जाने की उम्मीद हो सकती है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : उम्मीद तो एक ही तरह से हो सकती है कि मकान बनाए जायें और हर साल मकान बनाये जा रहे हैं । मगर गवर्नमेंट का काम भी बढ़ रहा है और अफसर भी बढ़ रहे हैं और सारी क्लासेज़ में बढ़ रहे हैं । इसलिये कुछ वक्त तो जरूर लगेगा ।

श्री हेडा : कितना वक्त– दस साल बीस साल ?

Instrument Factories

*858. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many private instrument manufacturing factories are, at present, functioning in the country;

(b) whether there exists any competition amongst these private concerns and the Government Instrument Factory;

(c) how many types of instruments are being manufactured at present in the country both by Government as well as by private enterprises;

(d) whether private enterprises are being helped in any way by Government; and

(e) if so, how?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) About 38 organised factories and 50 small scale units.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 35.]

(d) and (e). Apart from rendering assistance to procure raw materials, rail transport, etc., Government have also set up a Committee to examine the position of the private industry *vis-a-vis* the Government factories. The Committee is likely to meet shortly.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, how many of the factories mentioned by the hon. Minister belong to Government, and how many to private enterprise?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I thought the question related to private factories. All of them belong to private industrialists.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the Government factory provides training facilities to engineers and workers from private units, and may I also know whether experimental workshops and research facilities are made available to private units?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I think that question must be addressed to my hon. colleague the Minister of Production.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether there are any factories manufacturing instruments for the medical department, and if so which?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I believe there are quite a few, but I cannot name them. I think there are about five or six of them.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. Minister of Production is here. May I have the information I asked for, from him?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: He cannot carry it with him.

Shri K. C. Reddy: About what?

Shri G. P. Sinha: How many of the firms manufacturing instruments are owned by Europeans and non-Indians?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have not applied my mind to that aspect of the problem.

Shri Muniswamy: In view of the fact that import licences are given to certain persons in India, may I know what protection is given to this indigenous industry?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Import licences are given to certain persons, but I cannot see how that is related to this particular question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member does not want import licences at all, evidently.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: What is the reaction of competition on production, and may I know whether Government have planned in the matter of production and distribution in these factories, both private as well as Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know what my hon. friend has in mind about competition. If he means competition between these units, I suppose, competition is always healthy, and must tend to help in improving the quality of the product. In regard to distribution, it is entirely a case of distribution by private-owned factories, and these factories make their own arrangements for distribution.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find a mis-statement that many surgical instruments are being made. May I know from the hon. Minister how they compare in price and quality with those of the imported ones, and may I also know the annual worth of surgical instruments imported?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am deeply appreciative of this enormous thirst for information that the hon. Member shows, but unfortunately I do not carry all these details with me.

Shri G. P. Sinha: What percentage of the national requirements of instru-

ments is met by these indigenous factories?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Notice.

KOSI CONTROL SCHEME

*859. **Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to answers given to starred question No. 2106 asked on the 13th May, 1953 and state the progress made since then regarding the apportionment of financial responsibility for the Kosi Control Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The Kosi Project has not yet been approved for execution and the question of allocating financial responsibility among the parties concerned can be taken up only after the Project report and estimates have been finalised and approved.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know the time Government expect to take to approve the project, and come to a final decision regarding the allocation of financial responsibility between the States concerned?

Shri Hathi: That depends upon the receipt of the estimates and the project report.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know the amount that has been spent so far on this Kosi Control Scheme?

Shri Hathi: On the investigations, I think about Rs. 70 or 80 lakhs have been spent.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know the agency or body that exercises financial control over this scheme?

Shri Hathi: At present it is the Central Government.

Shri Bhagwat Jha: May I know whether it is a fact that the change in the nature and behaviour of Kosi is less frequent than the change in the opinions of the hon. Ministers and his experts?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Such questions need not be asked. Let us proceed to the next question.

DECLINE IN COAL EXPORTS

*860. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state whether there was a sharp decline in India's coal exports in 1952 as against the export figures of 1951?

(b) If so, by what percentage was the decline registered?

(c) What were the reasons for this decline?

(d) Is it a fact that Indian coal has found a new market in South Korea?

(e) What quantity of coal was exported to South Korea in 1951 and 1952?

(f) Did the workers or other persons connected with the Singareni collieries in Hyderabad, protest against coal being exported to South Korea?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No. The total exports of coal in 1952 were higher than in 1951, though during the latter part of 1952, it started to shrink somewhat.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Yes, but it may not prove to be a permanent market.

(e) 101,296 tons were exported in 1952. There was no export in 1951.

(f) No.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that shortage of transport facilities has created a flood of coal in the internal markets causing many small collieries to close down, and also resulting in unemployment?

Shri K. C. Reddy: This question relates to exports of coal. The hon. Member is now raising an entirely different matter, as to whether it is due to transport difficulties, that there is a lot of stocks in the smaller collieries and so on. I would suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question on that subject, and I shall be glad to answer.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know the percentage of metallurgical coal, out of this total quantity exported?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am sorry I cannot give the break-up of these figures just now.

Shri Vittal Rao: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the allegation of the Indian Collieries Union that the decline in exports was entirely due to the shortage of wagons?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No. I do not think this new union, which has come into existence now, and which is not yet, I believe, registered union recognised by the Government, has made any such allegation. They have not definitely stated that the exports have fallen, because of the transport bottleneck. They have made some oher allegations, but not particularly this one, to the best of my recollection.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Has the same complaint come from the industrialists and businessmen here, who deal in coal and supply coal to the industrial sector of our economy?

Shri K. C. Reddy: We are dealing now with the question of export of coal. Hon. Members are raising the question of the internal transport position of coal and ancillary or allied matters.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The hon. Minister stated that the latter part of 1952 recorded a decline in exports. May I ask what exactly the position is in 1953?

Shri K. C. Reddy: During the latter part of 1952, there was a shrinkage of about 12 per cent. in our exports of coal to other countries. In 1953 also, during the first six months, there has been a shrinkage, but I may explain that this decline in exports in mainly in respect of countries where we had gained a market temporarily because of international reasons. For instance, to U.K., Australia, South Africa and some other countries, we were exporting coal because of the international situation, the Korean war etc. Now that the situation has become normal, the extraordinary markets which we had secured in 1951-52 have naturally disappeared, and I might say that our normal markets which we have had permanently are still there, except a small decline in the case of places like Hongkong and Singapore. That is the position. During the first six months of 1953, the shrinkage is about 30 to 40 per cent.—but I may not be quite correct about this figure.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: May I know whether the Indian Collieries Union has submitted a representation to the Ministry of Production, suggesting certain solutions for the problems of the coal industry, and if so have the Government paid any attention to that?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is a different question altogether. The hon. Member is having in mind certain telegrams sent by the Indian Collieries Union recently to the Ministry of Production, the Ministry of Railways and to the Planning Commission. If I remember right, I think an hon. Member has given notice of a Short Notice Question, which is now being considered by the Ministry of Production, and we have sent for the information from the Coal Commissioner. As soon as we get it, I am prepared to answer that question. There is no point in raising all these aspects, in connection with a question relating to exports.

Local Works Programme of National Plan

***861. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes sanctioned so far under the Local Works Programme of the National Plan;

(b) the number of schemes executed and those that are under progress; and

(c) the amount of voluntary contributions received so far from the people for completion of such works in each State?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) 1,301.

(b) 14 schemes have been executed and the rest are under porgress.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 36.]

Shri L. N. Mishra: From the statement it appears that no scheme has been sanctioned for the State of Bihar. May I know the reason for it?

Shri Hathi: The statement refers to the 14 schemes that have been completed.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether the amount allotted under this head is distributed on a district-wise basis or on a State-wise basis?

Shri Hathi: It is distributed on a State-wise basis.

लाला अचिन्त राम : क्या लोकल वर्क्स प्रोग्राम के मातहत पंजाब स्टेट में कोई ऐसी स्कीम चलायी गयी है ?

Shri Hathi: There are certain schemes in Punjab also.

Lala Achint Ram: How many?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the number with me, because the position is this. During the last month, the position was that the States had to send their schemes here for sanction. Subsequently, however, it was found that that procedure was delaying the matter, and therefore the States were authorised to go ahead with the schemes, provided they fell within that particular category of schemes, called approved schemes.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: May I know whether the National Plan has now been split up into local plans, and whether the planning administration has a clear idea as to which portion of a particular plan or scheme is meant for which particular locality?

Shri Hathi: Sir, this relates purely to the works outside the Plan. Local works which are of importance to the community as such, and would generally cover the following: drinking water supply schemes, permanent works for improvement of agriculture, permanent works for the improvement of rural sanitation, village roads including bridges and culverts, improvement of schools or dispensaries which are inadequately housed, construction of godowns for storage of goods provided the benefit accrues to the public generally. These are the categories of works which are included in local works.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: About Rs. 2½ crores have been allotted to the States under this head. Are Government getting proposals for them?

Shri Hathi: Sir, these are allotted to the different States on a population basis, and they have been taking up the works there.

Shri N. M. Lingam: Is it a fact that Madras State has not sent up any scheme so far and one of the members of the Planning Commission has gone there to look into the state of affairs?

Shri Hathi: I have no information, Sir. There is now a change in procedure. The States are authorised to go on with the schemes.

Shri Bansal: May I know, Sir, if in allocating funds for these local schemes, Government take into consideration the requirements of such areas which are not receiving the benefits of any developmental scheme?

Shri Hathi: This is only a part of several schemes, and of course, these are distributed on a population basis.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know, Sir, the names of the States where the scheme has proved to be most popular and where it has failed to be quite popular?

Shri Hathi: From the number of schemes that I have received, I think Bombay heads the list.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know, Sir, how many local works programmes of the National Plan have been recommended by the Madhya Pradesh Government?

Shri Hathi: The Madhya Pradesh Government, as such, has not yet sent any scheme.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Have the West Bengal Government sent up any schemes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will come to West Bengal later.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : चूंकि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय इलाकों में ग्राम-पंचायतें सड़क निर्माण का प्रशंसनीय कार्य कर रही हैं, क्या उन्हें भी इस मद से अनुदान देने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Hathi: If they approach the State Government of course it will be considered.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: What is the actual amount that has been spent on these schemes? Will you please state it State-wise?

Shri Hathi: I have not got the figures with me at present.

Pandit C. N. Malviya: The total amount?

Shri Hathi: I have not got that figure because the schemes are under progress. The figures I have given are only for the schemes that are actually completed. The other figures cannot be had unless the works are completed.

Shri Muniswamy: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that a member of the Planning Commission has recently visited Madras State to study the progress of these works? If so, was any report received from the member?

Shri Hathi: Report about what?

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: About the progress of works in Madras.

Shri Hathi: I have no information.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know, Sir, the number of local works programmes sanctioned for West Bengal, and if possible, the amount sanctioned?

Shri Hathi: As I said, now the States have been authorised to go on with these schemes, provided they fall within the categories which I mentioned. They need not now come to us. I have no information about it.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: There is some allotment of funds at least.

Shri Hathi: Funds are allotted, but I do not know what schemes have been already undertaken.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know Sir, whether Government take note of the small works done by voluntary organisations in rural areas? If so, are Government going to encourage such organisations further?

Shri Hathi: Definitely, Sir. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been reserved for such voluntary organisations for allotment directly by the Planning Commission. These voluntary organisations can prepare their schemes—of course, smaller schemes of utility to the village or community as a whole—and if they forward the schemes, they will be considered. In fact, some such schemes have come and they have been sanctioned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Sewing Machines

***862. Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how many sewing machines and their spare parts were exported during 1951-52 and 1952-53 (separately)?

(b) Is the export of these goods under Open General Licence?

(c) What are the names of different countries importing sewing machines and their spare parts from India?

(d) How do these machines and spare parts compare with those of other countries?

(e) What are the names of firms in India that manufacture sewing machines and their spare parts?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Exports of sewing machines and their spare parts are not recorded separately in official statistics.

(b) They are licensed freely.

(c) Singapore, Australia, Ceylon, Saudi Arabia, Nyasaland, Kenya, Zanzibar, Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique, French Morocco, Tanganyika, Burma, Thailand, Iran, Syria, Belgian Congo, Uruguay, Nigeria, Indonesia, Uganda, Sudan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Israel.

(d) The quality of indigenous sewing machines is said to compare favourably with that of machines manufactured in other countries. Indigenous spare parts also compare well with those manufactured in other countries.

(e) The principal manufacturers of complete sewing machines are:

(1) Messrs. Jay Engineering Works, Ltd., Calcutta.

(2) Messrs. K. C. Mullick & Sons, Calcutta.

The organised sewing machine part manufacturers are:

(1) Messrs. General Manufacturing and Trading Corporation, Ludhiana.

(2) Pt. Ramji Das Harbans Lal, Bassi Pathanan, PEPSU.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know, Sir, whether the export amount is higher in comparison with the import of other sewing machines in the country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: As I said, Sir, since we have not got these figures separately recorded in our statistics, I am unable to give the comparative information as precisely as my hon. friend wants.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know, Sir, how many machines are imported and how does the price compare with that of local machines?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Again, Sir, I am not able to give the precise figures in regard to imports. The prices of Indian-made sewing machines are cheaper

Shri Bansal: The hon. Minister stated that these exports were not listed separately and he could not give the figures. Could it be possible to obtain the figures of export from the suppliers who are exporting these products abroad?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Undoubtedly, Sir, it would be possible.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know, Sir, why foreign machines are imported if the Indian manufactured machines are cheaper?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is precisely the reason why imports are allowed, because while there is a price preference, probably there is a quality preference in the minds of some people. In fact, the imports are regulated in such a manner that they allow a fair amount of elbow-room for local manufacture.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know, Sir, how many concerns manufacturing sewing machines and their spare parts are owned by Indians?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Out of local manufacturers.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The concerns that I mentioned, from the nomenclature, look like being owned by Indians.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Are all the component parts manufactured in India or are some parts to be imported from abroad?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Well, Sir, I cannot answer that question with any degree of precision; but my recollection, from what I saw in one of these factories, is that practically all they need is being manufactured here.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, what is the total internal demand for the sewing machines?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have got that figure somewhere, but I do not carry it with me.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it a fact that of late there is a decline in the export of sewing machines and components?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I haven't any information, Sir, which would corroborate that statement.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, some time back there were some complaints against the quality of these indigenous machines. May I know whether Government is satisfied at present with the quality of the machines that are manufactured, and, if not, whether Government is taking any steps?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, this question of quality, in the matter of a machine like this where the degree of precision is not as high as any other machines, is really a matter of opinion and quality is a relative concept. I think Government do not feel called upon to interfere so long as there is a price preference and consumers are buying indigenous machines and, in fact, some machines are being exported and consumers in other countries are buying these machines.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN

*863. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have recently declined the requests from the Japanese Government for a bilateral trade agreement with that country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) (i) the terms that had been proposed, and (ii) the commodities that were involved?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of the fact that India has already extended the most favoured nation treatment to Japan under the Indo-Japanese Peace Treaty, Government have considered that there is no necessity for any further bilateral agreement.

CLAIMS OF DECEASED DISPLACED PERSONS

*864. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether cases have come to the notice of Government where displaced claimants have died after verification of their claims and their legal heirs cannot be substituted in their place, due to certain lacuna in the present law?

(b) What action do Government propose to take to remove the legal difficulties in the way of such legal heirs?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). It is possible that a few claimants may have died after verification of their claims, and since the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act has expired, names of their heirs cannot be substituted. If necessary, a provision for the payment of Compensation in such cases to the heirs of the deceased claimants will be made.

Shri Gidwani: Are the Government aware that in certain cases some of the co-sharers in a property did not separately file their claims thinking that the claim filed by one co-sharer mentioning in his application the names of the other co-sharers was sufficient? Will the Government also make some amendments in that regard and permit them to file their claims?

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, in fact the question is very different from the one which has been tabled by Shri Vidyalankar. Yet, I will answer that. Every claimant had to file his claim separately and if any person has not chosen to file his claim separately, I regret that it will not be possible for me now to entertain it.

TEA MISSION

*865. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether Government propose to send a Tea Mission to Australia and the U.S.A. to explore the possibilities of increasing the consumption of Indian tea in those countries?

(b) If so, when is the Mission likely to be sent?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to send a Tea Mission to Australia. As regards U.S.A., this matter is now under consideration.

BROADCASTING NEWS OF DR. SHYAMA PRASAD MOOKERJEE'S DEATH

*866. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the news of the sad demise of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee was broadcast by the A.I.R. at 12-50 P.M. while the death took place at 3-40 A.M.?

(b) Is it a fact that the report of the said death was also broadcast in a perfunctory way?

(c) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the editorial comment of the 'Hindustan Standard', Delhi Edition, dated the 20th June, 1953, asking the Government to explain the delay in the broadcasting of the news and the unsatisfactory manner in which it was broadcast?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The item mentioned occupied nearly 6 out of the 15 minutes allotted to the news bulletin.

(c) Government have seen the editorial comment of the *Hindustan Standard*, Delhi Edition. The Inference drawn therein is not justified. An incomplete news agency flash about the demise of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee was received at 7-58 A.M. and official confirmation was available only a few minutes before 9 A.M. The next available Home news service being at 12-50 P.M. the news could not be broadcast in an earlier bulletin.

Shri Gidwani: Is it a fact that the A.I.R. has a special representative at Srinagar?

Dr. Keskar: Yes, Sir.

Shri Gidwani: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the news agency report was received at 7-22 A.M. and if so why it was not broadcast earlier?

Dr. Keskar: No, Sir; as I said it was received at 7-58 A.M.

Shri Gidwani: When did the Government in the Home Department get the news?

Dr. Keskar: I think the question should be put to the Home Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister can straightaway say that he does not know.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know the number of times and the languages in which the news of the passing away of Dr. Mookerjee was broadcast?

Dr. Keskar: I have not got the information now. But, if the hon. Member puts a question, I will certainly furnish the details.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact, Sir, that supplementary issues of newspapers appeared in the morning bearing the news of the death of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee? May I know why the AIR waited for the confirmation and did not broadcast the provisional news as the newspapers did?

Dr. Keskar: Sir, the AIR's standing for veracity and authenticity is known not only in this country but also outside. And, in the case of the demise of a leader of the eminence of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, who was under detention in the Kashmir State, it could not broadcast the news when the Agency flash was also incomplete. I may read Agency message:

> "According to a message received in New Delhi Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee died early this morning."

Even the time is not given. AIR is not in the habit of publishing such news unless definite confirmation is available and every effort was made to get con-

firmation which could not be had before a few minutes before 9 A.M.

श्री तेनसिंह को आजीवन पेंशन

*८६७. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार श्री तेनसिंह को आजीवन पेंशन देने का विचार कर रही है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Government have no such proposal under consideration.

पावर अलकोहल

*८६८. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) १९५२-५३ में शीरे (मोलासेज) से कितना पावर अलकोहल बनाया गया;

(ख) क्या उस से लेवुलिनिक एसिड (Levulinic acid) भी बनाया जा सकता है ; और

(ग) क्या भारत में लैवुलिनिक एसिड बनाने का कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) 7,719,763 gallons.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Experimental work on labouratory scale for the production of levulinic acid from molasses has been carried out by the Central Laboratories for Scientific and Industrial Research, Hyderabad and it appears that the laboratories are now thinking of conducting experiments on a pilot plant scale.

Seth Govind Das: For how long is this experiment going on and when will the result of this experiment be available?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I am unable to say how long these laboratory experiments have been going on. All the information that I have is that they intend to carry it to a further stage and try on a pilot plant scale. It is also very difficult to say if the experiment in regard to a pilot plant will succeed. Technical opinion in this matter happens to differ. I am not even in a position to hold out any hopes that the pilot plant experiment would succeed. It may.

Seth Govind Das: How much levulinic acid is being imported into this country?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, actually I do not think anything material is imported for the reason, I am told by experts, that it is not absolutely. It may be that a small quantity is imported. We do not have customs classification for this type of acid which comes into the general category of other acids generated from carbohydrates. I am unable to give the information.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know whether the productiono f power alcohol is on the increase?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir, that is my information.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether power alcohol is produced from *mahua* flowers?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is produced in some cases but I cannot say whether there is any appreciable production, because of the cost of production of power alcohol from *mahua* flowers being much higher than the cost of production of power alcohol from molasses.

Shri Bansal: What is this acid with its dubious nomenclature and what are its uses?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, levulose is of the same type as glucose. My hon. friend knows about glucose. It is really a product from carbohydrates. This acid is similar to gluconic acid about which my friend must have heard and probably taken some in one form or another.

COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

*869. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of work done and the contribution made by the Indian representative on the Committee on Information from the Non-self-governing Territories of which India continues to be a member; and

(b) whether India is represented on this Committee by a permanent Representative for the whole term of the Committee or the Representatives are sent on *ad hoc* basis?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) India has been represented on the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories since its inception and here representatives on this body have been taking a leading part in its deliberations by making constructive suggestions for the welfare of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories so that these territories may achieve self-government as soon as possible. It was at the instance of the Indian representative that the life of this Committee has been extended to 1955. The Indian representative has also been making efforts to evolve a procedure by which indigenous representatives from Non-Self-Governing territories can take part in the deliberations of this Committee.

(b) The selection of the representative is made on the eve of each annual session.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know, Sir, the names of representatives sent by India during the period India has been a member of this Body?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In 1947, Dr. P. P. Pillai was our representative; in 1948, '49, and '50, Mr. B. Shiva Rao; in 1951 Shri Appa D. Pant; in 1952, Mr. B. Shiva Rao and this year it is Mrs. Lakshmi Menon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of a Short Notice Question relating to accident in Majri colliery given by Shri P. C. Bose, Shri K. P. Tripathi and Shri Vittal Rao. Shri Tripathi and Shri Vittal Rao have given notice, each separately, of a question on the same subject, which I have not allowed. I will, however, allow these Members to put supplementary questions.

I call upon Mr. Bose to put the main question.

Short Notice Question and Answer

ACCIDENT IN MAJRI COLLIERY

Shri P. C. Bose: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press Trust of India report published in 8th August, 1953 newspapers to the effect that 11 miners perished in an accident in Majri Colliery in Chanda District being entrapped underground by flood water caved in by earth;

(b) whether there is a qualified mining engineer incharge of the Mine;

(c) whether attempts were made to rescue the miners; and

(d) whether an enquiry will be held into the causes of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) An enquiry has already been held into the accident by the Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines assisted by the Inspector of Mines stationed in Madhya Pradesh.

Shri P. C. Bose: Was there a second outlet from the mine, as required by the Indian Mines Act?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir; there was.

Shri P. C. Bose: Were the underground plan, the attendance register and other records connected with the

case immediately seized by Government for scrutiny and investigation?

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, the accident took place on the 5th and the inspector reached there on the 6th. He has held an enquiry and must have taken all the necessary action.

Shri Vittal Rao: May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that the rescue work was greatly hampered because there were no torches and safety lamps in this mine?

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, no coal mine is expected to keep a large stock of torches as use of torches alone in underground workings is not always safe, as it gives no indication of fone atmosphere, whereas flame lamps give warning of the presence of carbon dioxide in a most positive manner. I may add that this is an open lamp mine and sufficient number of open lamps were provided in it.

Shri Vittal Rao: Will the hon. Deputy Minister please place on the Table of the House a copy of the findings of the enquiry conducted by the Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines?

Shri Abid Ali: I will consider this matter.

Shri S. N. Das: What is the finding of this enquiry?

Shri Abid Ali: The finding says that because of inrush of a huge quantity of water through a cavity near the mine from Wardha river which was flooded, there was a seven foot deep sheet of water all round, the water went inside the colliery where 49 persons were working. Out of this 49, 38 could be saved; 11 could not come out. The manager, the supervisory staff and others did all that they could to save the workers, but 11 persons could not be brought out. The mine got full of water within fifteen minutes after the manager came out. The manager himself took the risk of going in with other workers. The district authorities have taken necessary steps to give alternative employment to workers who have been rendered jobless because of the mine being flooded.

Shrimati A. Kale: May I know whether Government is insisting on adequate compensation being given to the relations of the deceased workers?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. Compensation will be paid according to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Shri Joachim Alva: Are the care, attention and protective measures underground in the mines up to recognised international standards?

Shri Abid Ali: According to the Indian Mines Act, all that was necessary was done: that is the report of the inspector.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that there was no alarm arrangement from outside? Are Government satisfied that the alarm and other caution arrangements were there?

Shri Abid Ali: No question of alarm bell arises. The manager was on the spot. When the water was going towards the pit they rushed. Whether the alarm bells were there or not I do not know, but there was no necessity of it because they were alert. The 42 feet seam was affected; because of the volume of water the cavity also must have widened.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I request the hon. Minister to look into the report and say if the manager was on the spot?

Shri Abid Ali: Very definitely, he was on the spot.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is it a fact that the alarm bell was not fitted up to the level where the workers were working when the accident occurred and no communication could be sent to them because of this breach?

Shri Abid Ali: The pit is about 2,500 feet deep and it is presumed that the workers were in the deepmost area. With regard to this parti-

cular question as to whether the alarm bell was fitted up to their place, I will have to check up.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: The hon. Deputy Minister said that the manager and others were alert and there was no necessity for the alarm. May I know if it is provided in the Indian Mines Act that there must be alarm bell arrangements. Irrespective of the fact that the manager was alert and was there, may we know whether the alarm bell arrangement was there or not?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already replied to this question.

Shri Mohiuddin: What was the level of the water round or near the colliery before the workers entered the pit for work and did not the management see the danger coming from the level of the water round about it before they allowed the workers to go into the colliery?

Shri Abid Ali: I have already stated that a seven feet deep sheet of water was surrounding the colliery and that the manager did not expect any danger. The manager is there for the past twenty-one years. He is a qualified and experienced officer.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know what was the type of the mine—pit, incline or open-cut mine?

Shri Abid Ali: Incline, Sir.

Shri Syed Ahmed: I want to know the name of the owners of the colliery and the name of the manager?

Shri Abid Ali: I have said that the manager of the colliery is the holder of a first class Coal Mines Managers' certificate of competency and he has had 21 years' experience.

Shri Syed Ahmed: We would like to know the name of the owners and manager.

Shri Abid Ali: If hon. Members are very particular about having the names of the manager and the owner of the colliery, they might give notice of a separate question.

Shri Joachim Alva: In view of this tragedy, do Government propose to send out a team of inspectors to rectify these gaps, or deficiencies in the mines?

Shri Abid Ali: The Inspector of Mines has visited the area and has made an enquiry. The Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines who is stationed at Dhanbad also went to the place and has gone into the matter very thoroughly. He was there till the 12th of August and has submitted his report which we have considered. We find that at present no further action in the matter is necessary excepting, finding alternative employment for the workers which is being done, and providing for compensation to the relations of the deceased.

Shri Punnoose: Ten years ago the earth had caved in slightly on the same spot. Is it a fact that in spite of several representations by the workers—once through Shri Vittal Rao, Member of Parliament,—primitive conditions are still existing in that colliery?

Shri Abid Ali: Sir, accidents did take place in this mine in 1933 and 1936, if I remember correctly, and whatever representations have been received were given due consideration.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister was saying that the manager of that particular Colliery is holding a very good certificate and is having 21 years experience of work. May I know, Sir, why the hon. Minister is not in a position to disclose the name of that manager.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He says he does not know.

Shri Abid Ali: I am not hesitating to answer this question but I do not know the name.

Shri Mohiuddin: May I know, Sir, what was the depth of water in the pit at the time when the workers went

into it for work and what was the rate of the leakage by which the water was accumulating in the pit when the work began?

Shri Abid Ali: I will have to check up with regard to that question. I do not know the position when the workers went in but the rate of rise was at about 1 in 6.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SURCHARGE ON COAL

*849. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons which led to the imposition of surcharge on coal when it was first levied;

(b) whether the reasons then existing are in existence even now;

(c) if not, whether the question abolition of surcharge on coal has been considered by Government; and

(d) what is the total loss likely to be caused as a result of the abolition of surcharge on coal and how, if at all, it is likely to be adjusted?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The system of commercial charge on coal exports was introduced for revenue purposes at a time when Indian coal was much in demand in foreign markets.

(b) No.

(c) Yes, the commercial charge has since been abolished.

(d) It is difficult to say that there has been any loss. Even after the removal of the charge, the competitive position of Indian Coal has been so affected by present day conditions, that there has been a drop in exports. The revenue from this source, however, was about Rs. 1·6 crores in 1952-53.

FILMS

*870. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that films suitable for rural audience are expected to be organised on a large scale; and

(b) whether projectors will be installed in all the Community Project Areas under this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A proposal is under consideration.

(b) Yes.

SALT

*871. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that salt imported into Orissa from the neighbouring States makes salt manufactured in the Orissa State unmarketable;

(b) if so, the reasons for importing salt from neighbouring States; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of salt manufacturers in Orissa?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) All the salt manufactured in Orissa is actually marketed. It is not therefore correct to say that Orissa salt is unmarketable. Salt imported from other States, however, is much easier to sell.

(b) and (c). Orissa produces only about 50 per cent. of her requirements of salt and the rest has to be imported. The quota for import into Orissa is fixed after taking into account the production and stock in the State and after consulting the State Government. The imports are regulated under the "Zonal Scheme" for the movement of salt and now imports from Madras only are allowed. The quota for import is also being gradually decreased.

"SOLVENT EXTRACTION" METHOD

*872. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the scheme of "Solvent Extraction" method and installation of Solvent Extraction

Plants for the development of oil industry in India; and

(b) the percentage of extra oil extracted from oil-seeds as a result of this method?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Licences for the establishment of "solvent extraction" plants have already been issued to 12 firms and licences for 7 more firms will be issued shortly. It is proposed to treat about 200,000 tons of oil cakes per annum, for the present, by this method for extraction of oil.

(b) Ordinarily, the oilcakes obtained from *Ghanies* contain residual oil to the extent of 14 per cent. and those obtained from the pressure oil mills to the extent of 7 per cent. In the "solvent extraction" process, it will be possible to extract this oil leaving about 1 per cent. in the residual cakes.

CATTLE BREEDING FARM AT JABALPUR

***873. Seth Govind Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government took a decision about two years ago to make available for resettlement of displaced persons 3,000 acres of land belonging to the former Cattle Breeding Farm at Jabalpur, now lying fallow?

(b) How many acres of this land were given on lease and how many acres were actually cultivated?

(c) Are Government considering the question of leasing out this land on short term basis?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) Of the 413 acres immediately available for cultivation or needing light tractorisation, 300 acres in sizeable plots were allotted to displaced persons. The question of allotting the area requiring heavy tractorisation to big non-Punjabi displaced landlords who could undertake reclamation at their own expense is pending consideration.

(c) Pending settlement as proposed the Farm has been entrusted to the State Government for management.

KASHMIRI DISPLACED PERSONS

***874. Shri Hem Raj:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the number of Kashmiri displaced families previously in Yole Camp which have been rehabilitated in different places?

(b) What amount of loans have been given to them?

(c) Is their rehabilitation the responsibility of the Central Government or of the State Governments to which they have been sent?

(d) Have Government considered the proposal to advance loans in one lump sum for the construction of their houses and their starting business?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 4,362 families.

(b) Rs. 20·27 lakhs so far.

(c) Rehabilitation is the joint responsibility of the Government of India and the State Governments.

(d) Yes, the business and housing loans have been given in one instalment, where necessary.

HEDGE TRADING IN COTTON

***875. Shri Radhelal Vyas:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, was deputed to Madhya Bharat to enquire into the possibilities of hedge trading in cotton;

(b) whether he visited Ujjain to examine the working of hedge contracts in cotton regulated by the former Gwalior State;

(c) whether the Ujjain traders have applied for permission for hedge contract; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not granting the permission so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No, Sir; the officer visited Ujjain in Madhya Bharat in one of his tours to make a preliminary study of the working of the forward markets in India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The machinery for regulating such contracts has to be set up before the question of giving such permission could be considered. The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 has since been brought into force and the Forward Markets Commission is also being set up, which in due course will consider the question of granting permission for hedge contracts in cotton if such permission is sought.

RIVER AND POWER PROJECTS

*876. **Shri U. M. Trivedi**: (a) Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the number of river and power projects completed up-to-date out of the 47 enumerated in leaflet number 3 of the Central Board of Irrigation published on 15th September, 1950?

(b) How many of these were expected to be completed in 1952?

(c) How many are expected to be completed in 1953?

(d) What progress has been made in the Chambal Project and when is it expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The number of projects enumerated in leaflet No. 3 entitled 'New Projects for Irrigation and Power in India, 1950' issued by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power in September 1950, is 58 and not 47. Out of the 58 projects information is available with respect to 46. Out of these 46, seven have been completed up-to-date.

(b) Two.

(c) Six.

(d) With respect to the Chambal Project, work of excavating foundations of Gandhi Sagar Dam is in hand. Programme has been drawn up for completing the Gandhi Sagar Dam by 1958-59, Rana Pratap Sagar Dam by 1960 and the Kotah Barrage and part of Canal System by 1957-58.

OFFICERS FOR N. E. F. AGENCY

*877. **Shri Rishang Keishing**: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have planned to recruit specially qualified officers for the North East Frontier Agency;

(b) the reasons for this action;

(c) whether the Government of India have recruited *ex*-army officers for North East Frontier Agency; and

(d) if so, how many have been recruited so far?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Some proposals are under consideration to give special training to officers selected for service in the North-East Frontier Agency.

(b) The kind of work required from our officers in the Agency Area is of a special kind, the conditions are unusual, the people dealt with require full understanding and friendly treatment. Officers thus have to be trained in this kind of approach to the Tribal people living in this area. There is lack of communications and the work is of an arduous nature.

(c) and (d). There are altogether 18 ex-Army Commissioned Officers employed in the North East Frontier Agency. This includes some tribal officers and those on deputation from Army, Assam State and the C.P.W.D. Besides this we have the Assam Rifles which is a special police force. Its officers are mostly from the army.

DEVELOPMENT OF MANIPUR

878. **Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts which have already been and will be spent in the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 respectively for the development of hill and plains districts of Manipur separately under the first Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Manipur have not accepted any National Extension Block for dearth of staff;

(c) if so, how many trained persons are needed; and

(d) what measures Government have adopted to train persons to meet the need of the State?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) Yes.

(c) 10 village-level workers and 2 Social Education Organisers, for each Block.

(d) Village-level workers will be trained in the centre at Jorhat Assam; Social Education Organisers will be trained at Santiniketan.

LIGNITE PROJECT IN SOUTH ARCOT

***879. Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that members of the High Power Committee have visited the Lignite Project at Neiveli, South Arcot District in the Madras State during the first week of August, 1953?

(b) If so, how far are they satisfied with the present progress of the Project?

(c) Is it a fact that machines at the Project are lying idle for want of spare parts?

(d) Have the Madras Government requested the Centre to supply spare parts?

(e) If so, what has been done so far?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the Madras Government and will be laid on the Table of the House, as soon as received.

(d) Yes.

(e) Some of the spare parts asked for by the Madras Government from the stock of the Indian Mining and Construction Company which is owned by the Government of India, have already been supplied to them. As regards the rest, the matter is now under correspondence with the Madras Government.

EXPORT DUTY ON PEPPER

***880. Shri A. M. Thomas:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the price of pepper when the present rate of export duty was adopted?

(b) What has been the price for the months of July and August, 1953?

(c) What are the principles which Government have kept in view in the matter of the imposition of export duties, from time to time?

(d) Did Government recently revise the duties?

(e) If not, do Government intend to do so?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The present export duty on pepper was fixed with effect from 1st March 1951 when the price of Black Pepper (Garbled) was Rs. 675 per cwt. at Cochin.

(b) July, 1953 Rs. 481/11/- per cwt
15th August, 1953, Rs. 418/5/- per cwt.

(c) Generally an attempt is made to mop up the excess profits of the trade without allowing the duty to hinder the export trade by rendering the Indian produce uncompetitive in foreign markets.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) For obvious reasons it is not opssible for Government to indicate in advance its intentions as regards financial matters.

FOREIGN WINES

***881. Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the countries from which foreign wines, liquors and beers are imported; and

(b) the circumstances under which these imports are made in view of the fact that Breweries and Distilleries in India are engaged in producing them in sufficient quantities and of good quality?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Mainly from the U. K., Netherlands, France, Australia, Italy, U. S. A., Spain and Portugal.

(b) Limited imports have been permitted because indigenous production is not adequate and the consumer demand is for better quality goods.

GYPSUM

***882. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of gypsum that the Sindri Fertilisers buy from Rajasthan every year;

(b) the rate at which this is purchased; and

(c) whether there is any contract between the Sindri Fertilisers and Rajasthan Government for the supply of gypsum for any definite period of time?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) About 2,50,000 tons, per year.

(b) Rs. 5-14-0 per ton of gypsum of 87 per cent. purity F. O. R. Jamsar.

(c) No.

EMPORIA

***883. Shri Achuthan:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the policy of Government with regard to the opening of emporia and participating in exhibitions in foreign countries and exhibiting our indigenous works of art and other manufactured articles, especially handicrafts, in our embassies and legations?

(b) How many emporia of ours are there at present in foreign countries and in which countries are they situated?

(c) Is there any increase of export to those countries where such advertisement has been made?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Our object is to help the development of our export trade by giving as wide publicity as possible to goods which we want to export. We would desire to provide everyone of our Missions abroad with a show-room or commercial samples room. Subject to the need for economy, we also participate in a number of international fairs and exhibitions, the selection being done every year according to the importance of the fair and the likelihood of our being able to gain by participation in it.

(b) A list is placed on the Table [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 37.]

(c) Yes, I think so. It is, however not practicable to assess the results quantitatively, as Government is not in a position to book specific commercial orders on behalf of mercantile firms.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES PRODUCTS

467. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent orders passed by the U.P. Government and certain other State Governments about granting certain preferences in price to the products of cottage and small-scale industries over the mill-made articles;

(b) whether any such policy has been adopted in the Government of India's Store Purchase Departments;

(c) whether the Government of India have issued similar instructions to their departments; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to adopt a uniform store-purchase policy in all the States and in the Central Government to give preference to the products of small scale and cottage industries over the mill-made articles?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Buragohain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government of India have recognized the need to develop Cottage and Small-scale industry in the

country and with this object in view, issued their (Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply) Resolution No. Pur-I-4 (I), dated the 20th June 1952 to provide for adequate preference to Cottage and small-scale industry products over Mill-made articles.

Copies of the Resolution were also forwarded to all State Governments.

(d) A uniform policy is being followed by the Central as well as the State Governments in so far as the principle has been accepted that preference is to be given to the Small-scale and Cottage industry products over the Mill-made articles. Each State is, however, free to adopt the percentage of price preference that may be considered necessary by it in accordance with the conditions obtaining in the State and the nature and the importance of stores to be purchased.

SOAPS

468. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital invested in soap factories;

(b) the share of foreign capital in it; and

(c) the total annual profits made by these factories during the period 1947-48 to 1952-53?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) According to the information available with the Government, the total capital invested in the machanised soap factories is approximately Rs. 12½ crores.

(b) and (c). Information is not available

AGARTALA CAMP

469. Shri Biren Dutt: (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state what is the number of inmates in the camp for unattached women at Agartala?

(b) How many of them have been sent out?

(c) What were the reasons for their being sent?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 600.

(b) 27 were asked to leave the Home but subsequently 5 women with their dependents were re-admitted.

(c) Misconduct including assaulting of cook and breach of discipline and participation in antisocial activities.

SILK FABRICS

470. Shri Bhawanji: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the total indigenous production of silk fabrics in the country?

(b) What is the total domestic demand for the article?

(c) Is it a fact that there has been a complete ban on the imports of silk fabrics for the last few licensing periods?

(d) If so, what are the reasons for such a ban?

(e) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the fact that as a result of the inadequacy of the supply position in the country, the price of the article has risen substantially causing great hardship to the consumer?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Demand has been estimated by the Tariff Commission at about 9 million yards. Production has varied from year to year according to demand.

(c) No, Sir, imports of silk fabrics containing more than 10 per cent. and up to 90 per cent. silk are being permitted to limited extent since March, 1953.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir; in June last a representation was received from an Association of merchants in Bombay. It was apparently based on the misapprehension that imports were banned.

SILK

471. Shri Bhawanji: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what is the indigenous production of raw silk-charka and filature in the country?

(b) What is the estimated consumption of raw silk in the country?

(c) What is the progress made by the sericulture industry during its period of protection both as regards quantity and quality?

(d) What is the grade of quality of raw silk produced in the country?

(e) What is the grade of quality of raw silk imported from abroad?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Production in 1952 was as follows:

Filature raw silk	270,603 lbs.
Charka raw silk	1,474,115 ,,
	1,744,718 lbs.

(b) About 3 million lbs. per annum.

(c) In view of improvement in mulberry cultivation, grainage technique, rearing of silk worms and reeling of raw silk and the introduction of the latest type of reeling machinery, the quality of raw silk has improved to a certain extent. There has, however, been no appreciable increase in production.

(d) International 'D' Grade.

(e) Grades 'A', 'AA' and 'AAA'.

SERICULTURAL INDUSTRY

472. Shri Bhawanji: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether the Tariff Commission has submitted to Government their report on their last enquiry into the Sericulture Industry?

(b) If so, have Government considered the report and taken their decision on the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report is under consideration of the Government.

TERM OF "ART SILK" OR ARTIFICIAL SILK

473. Dr. M. M. Das: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the different varieties of yarns to which the term "art silk" or "artificial silk" is applied at present in India;

(b) whether the term has been registered under the Trade Marks Act;

(c) whether any particular firm or industry has got any special claim upon the use of this term;

(d) whether the varieties of yarns to be denoted by this term have been defined in any Government circular rules or enactments; and

(e) if so, what?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The term 'art silk' includes Textile Fibres of yarn produced chemically from Cellulose or with the Cellulose Base under the Viscose, Acetate, Cuprammonium, Nitro Cellulose or other processes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

विस्थापित विद्यार्थी तथा शिक्षक

४७४. श्री बी० मिश्र : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे ;

(क) अभी तक कितने विस्थापित विद्यार्थियों को सरकार की ओर से छात्र-वृत्तियां दी गई हैं ;

(ख) कितने विस्थापित शिक्षकों को विभिन्न राज्यों में बसाया गया है तथा उन्हें नौकरियां दी गई हैं अथवा अन्य व्यवसायों में लगा दिया गया है;

(ग) बिहार राज्य में कितने विस्थापित विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई हैं तथा कितने विस्थापित शिक्षकों को बसाया गया है; और

(घ) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो तो अभी तक इस कार्य में कितने रुपये खर्च हुए हैं ?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (d). The information required is not readily available. The collection of this information will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

SOAP FACTORIES

475. Prof. D. C. Sharma: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of firms manufacturing soap in India?

(b) How many of those are foreign?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) So far as is known, there are 66 organized soap manufacturing units in India.

(b) All the organized units mentioned above are registered under the Indian Companies Act. But three soap manufacturing firms are reported to have foreign investment.

REJECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF FILMS

476. Shri Dabhi: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the directive issued to Examining Committees of the Central Board of Film Censors regarding the principles to be observed in determining whether a film is or is not suitable for public exhibition is properly observed;

(b) the names of the films which during 1953 were held by the Central Board of Film Censors to be wholly or partially unsuitable for unrestricted public exhibition and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the names of the films which, during the year 1952, were held to be suitable for exhibition restricted to adults?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The Directive regarding the principles to be observed in determining whether a film is or is not suitable for public exhibition has been issued to the Examining Committees by the Central Board of film Censors.

(b) A statement showing the names of films which during 1953 were held by the Central Board of Film Censors to be unsuitable for public exhibition and of films in which excisions were made is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 38.]

Decisions are reached after obtaining the views of the members of the Advisory Panel in their capacity as members of the Examining Committee and in certain cases as members of the Revising Committee; specific reasons in every case are not available, but the principal grounds on which the films or the portions excised were held to be unsuitable for public exhibition was that they dealt with crime or sex in an objectionable manner or offended against accepted standards of decency or morality or were objectionable from the point of view of law and order or foreign relations.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 39.]

EXPORTS TO DOLLAR AND STERLING AREAS

477. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total value of various commodities exported out of India from the 1st January, 1953, upto the end of June, 1953, separately to the dollar and the sterling areas?

(b) How do these figures compare with the figures of the corresponding period during last year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A comparative statement, showing the total value of the various commodities exported out of India in January-June 1953 and the corresponding period in 1952, is attached.

STATEMENT

The total value of exports of Indian merchandise to dollar and sterling areas during the period January-June 1953, as compared with the corresponding period in 1952, is as follows :

In lakhs of Rupees

	January-June 1952	January-June 1953
Dollar Areas	74,45	59,73
Sterling Areas	173,48	123,22

FERTILISER STOCKS

478. Shri Keshavaiengar: Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the quantum of the stock of fertilizers at the end of every month from January to June, 1953 in the Sindri Fertilizer Factory?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): A statement giving the information, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 40]

AUDITION TESTS IN MADRAS AND TIRUCHIRAPALLI

479. Shri Veeraswamy: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee was sent to Madras and Tiruchirapalli stations of All India Radio to test the staff artistes and other artistes; and

(b) if so, the total number (i) of staff and other artistes (separately) who gave auditions and (ii) of those selected?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Artistes are merely graded and there is no question of any selection.

TRADE WITH U. S. A.

480. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the value of exports to and imports from the U.S.A. during the first quarter of the year 1953-54?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): Exports—Rs. 2172 lakhs; imports—Rs. 2,945 lakhs (Provision).

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN N. E. F. AGENCY

481. Shri Beli Ram Das: (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state how many new dispensaries have been opened during the past two years in the North East Frontier Agency?

(b) Is it a fact that malaria, dysentery and hook worm are common diseases in this Agency?

(c) Is it a fact that a large number of people in the Abors Hills die annually from tuberculosis?

(d) What step do Government propose to take to improve the health of the people in this Agency?

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 30 new dispensaries and hospitals were opened during the years 1951 and 1952.

(b) Malaria is fairly endemic in the Agency as in most heavy rainfall regions in the country. Dysentery and hook worm infections are not common.

(c) There is no evidence of this. The number of patients who have come under treatment or medical observations for tuberculosis is comparatively small.

(d) Steps have already been taken to improve and safeguard the health of the people inhabiting the Agency areas. 57 dispensaries and hospitals, 3 mobile health units, 14 itinerating units and 12 anti-malaria units are function in the interior of the hills. Three leprosy colonies have also been established. For the extension of medical aid to the inner most parts of the hills it is proposed to open additional dispensaries, hospitals and leprosy colonies under the Five Year Development plan, as also under the normal grants of the Agency.

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

482. Shri Muniswamy: (a) Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state how many river valley projects are now under investigation by Government?

(b) What are these projects for which investigations have been completed recently?

(c) Have Government any proposal to take up new projects in the coming year?

(d) If so, what are those projects?

(e) What are the recommendations of the Khosla Committee appointed by the Planning Commission for investigating Krishna, Godavari and Pennar Basins?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The following projects are now under investigation by the Central Water and Power Commission:—

(1) Kosi Project in Bihar and Nepal.

(2) Narmada Projects (Tawa, Punasia and Broach) in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh.

(3) Mahanadi Project in Madhya Pradesh.

(4) Manas and Dihang Projects in Assam.

(5) Tikkarpara and Naraj Projects in Orissa.

(b) Investigations have been completed on the following projects:—

(1) Sabarmati Project in Bombay.

(2) Ganga Barrage Project in West Bengal

(3) Lakshmanathirtha and Haranagi Projects in Coorg.

(4) Kantli Basin Tubewell Scheme in Rajasthan.

(c) and (d). Certain proposals for carrying out preliminary surveys and investigations for development of the Godavari and Krishna basins are under consideration, but it is not possible to say at this stage when they will be taken up.

(c) The Report of this Committee was laid on the Table of the House during the last session. The Committee's recommendations are given in Chapter VI of the Report.

नैपा मिल्स

४८३. **श्री चाण्डक** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) बल्लारपुर और नैपा मिल्स में अभी तक कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ है तथा भविष्य में कितना रुपया खर्च होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इन कारखानों पर कितना रुपया खर्च किया है तथा भारत सरकार ने इन पर कितना रुपया खर्च किया है अथवा इसके लिए मध्यप्रदेश सरकार को कर्ज दिया है ;

(ग) इन मिलों की जांच करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने कुछ अधिकारी भेजे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो (१) किन किन बातों की जांच की गई, (२) किस तारीख को यह जांच की गई और (३) जांच से क्या मालूम हुआ ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Information has been called for from the Madhya Pradesh Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) Information regarding the amount spent by the Madhya Pradesh Government has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the House.

No expenditure has been incurred by the Government of India on these mills but they have advanced a loan of Rs. 97·33 lakhs to the Madhya Pradesh Government for financing the Nepa Mills project. No loan has been given for the Ballarpur Paper Mills.

(c) A team of officers was deputed recently to make an enquiry in regard to the Nepa Mills. No such enquiry was made in regard to Ballarpur Paper Mills.

(d) The officers visited Napa Nagar for the purpose of the enquiry from

25th to 27th July, 1953. Their report on the enquiry is still awaited.

SALT WORKS

484. Shri K. C. Sodhia: (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the total amount of capital invested in the Salt Works and the rate at which interest is calculated thereon for credit?

(b) What is the total amount at credit in the Renewal Reserve Fund of the Salt Works and whether any fixed amount is credited to this fund annually?

(c) If so, how much is credited?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The total amount of capital invested in the Government salt works at the end of 1951-52 was Rs. 1,21,52,714. Interest is charged on the capital at the average rate determined each year by the Comptroller and Auditor General with the approval of the Government. The rate of interest for the year 1951-52 was 3·12 per cent.

(b) The amount at the credit of the Renewals Reserve Fund at the end of 1951-52 was Rs. 17,75,462. A fixed sum is credited annually to this Fund.

(c) Rs. 1 lakh annually at present.

BREWERIES

485. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Breweries which are manufacturing Ale and Beer;

(b) the total manufacturing capacity of these Breweries in India; and

(c) the total gallonage produced by these Breweries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Three.

(b) About 1,700,000 gallons per annum.

(c) About 438,000 gallons in 1952.

THE

Dated.....24/11/25

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Thursday, 27th August, 1953

The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

9-25 A.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS OF TARIFF COMMISSION ON CONTINUANCE OF PROTECTION TO DRY BATTERY INDUSTRY AND GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS ETC.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the table a copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(i) Report of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Dry Battery Industry (1953).

(ii) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 5(2)-T.B./53, dated the 15th August, 1953.

(iii) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the papers referred to at (i) and (ii) above could not be laid within the prescribed period.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. IV. R. 39(5).

(iv) Report of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Hydroquinone Industry (1953).

(v) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. 8(3)-T.B./53, dated the 15th August, 1953.

(vi) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 8(3)-T.B./53, dated the 15th August, 1953.

(vii) Tariff Commission's letter No. TC/ID/E-78, dated the 26th/28th May, 1953.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. IV. R. 11 a(25).]

ANDHRA STATE BILL—*Concld.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the Andhra Bill. Yesterday I said the third reading would be finished by 10-15. We are starting only at 9-30. I will call upon the hon. Minister to speak at 10-15 in the meanwhile hon. Members must finish their speeches. I will allow five minutes each.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): If you will see the records you will also see that you agreed to give one whole day to the third reading and I respectfully submit that the House has not cared to give the Bill that amount of time. I feel that it is very unfair to the

[Shri Frank Anthony]

Members who are opposed to this Bill not to be allowed that much time. You had agreed to give one whole day to the third reading.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The words are used very easily—"unfair" and so on. We originally fixed seven days for this, but I gave 9 days. I am going to 9½ days. There is no meaning in saying "unfair" and so on. Hon. Member was not here yesterday. For the general discussion we had allowed three days, and three days for the second reading. We had decided on seven days in all for the passing of the Bill.

I would have given on opportunity to all hon. Members who wanted to oppose this Bill because that would have had preference over any others.

Shri Frank Anthony: Hon. Members expected a full day and that is what fell from your own mouth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I said seven days in all. Seventh Schedule. Sections 47, 48 and 49 which had been reserved to be considered within this time consumed a portion of the other time. Therefore, we have to cut down the third reading.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am sorry you have categorically stated that one whole day would be given to the third reading.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Originally I said so. But having regard to the huge amount of work before the House and to the fact that I have already increased the time to 9½ days it is open to me to change what I said originally.

Pandit S. C. Mishra (Monghyr North-East): Sir, I was saying that the desire of the masses to get rid of exploitation and not the desire of the politicians to have a preserve for exploitation is the driving force behind this demand for new linguistic States. I am sorry to note that though the advisers of the present Government did for them so many things in the past, they only take up the operative portions of the gone lords now. I need not say much myself about what I am contending now. I will read from their bibliography. They have themselves said. "It is also a strong argument in favour of linguistic units of Government that by making it possible to conduct the business of legislature in the vernacular, they would contribute to draw into the arena of public affairs men who were not acquainted with English."

Here in a nutshell is a desire of the people to get rid of exploitation. They think that if their affairs were conducted in their own language they would have a chance to know something and to give their contribution to it. I have seen that the Home Minister, though he has been piloting this Bill, has never accepted even by a slip of tongue, that they have accepted this principle and they will further expand it. But it always seems that they wish to say that it is an experiment and that they have a desire to do nothing else. If their wish is that they should keep themselves engaged and keep their opponents engaged in such superfluous things, then I say it is super tactics, but then may God save this present generation and this country from such leadership. But if they have a desire to achieve something, then, they must proceed quickly and finish these things.

The manner in which these Bills are being placed in the House, I must say, does not at all contribute to the appeasement of the feelings of the masses. Before the carving out of this new State, we have the example of Bihar having been carved out in 1911, Orissa and Sind having been carved out in 1936-37. We have seen that no such treatment was meted out to any of these new States created at any time. It looks as if they are treating this new State like a step child. They have a perfect right to say, "Sonny! you have been brought into this world not because I wished

it, but because your ugly father wished it". Well they have got every right to say this. Hindu Code Bill or no Hindu Code Bill, the queen of Delhi is already married to the ragged tagged man of Hindustan.

He may be naked, he may be half fed, but power has been captured in his name, not in the name of educated people, nor in the name of Rajahs or Maharajahs. But if they say that as this State has been brought into being by the pressure of the masses, they are going to treat it ill I say they are inviting trouble on their own heads. Therefore, if we have to proceed on some principles I will request you to give more consideration to these matters.

I am sorry to find in this House certain friends who can never understand what is the advantage of having provinces on linguistic basis.

Mr. Anthony Eden for example—(*Some Hon. Members*: Mr. Frank Anthony) I am sorry, somebody calls him Mark Antony—Mr. Anthony for instance said something. I am sorry our great leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is not here. I would have told him that nobody can help getting thrilled on the pronouncement of the language of his cradle. I think everyone of us is familar with the reaction which we get immediately we hear the voice that we have heard in our cradles. But perhaps these two people who were brought up by English *ayahs* and who do not know the vernacular cannot understand these feelings. If you talk to the man in the street in his own language he will open his heart to you and have confidence in you.

श्री अलगू राय शास्त्री (ज़िला आज़मगढ़—पूर्व व ज़िला बलिया—पश्चिम) : आप क्यों नहीं बोलते हैं ।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : (कपूर्थला-भटिण्डा): आप नहीं समझते, सब समझते ह ।

Pandit S. C. Mishra: I have heard the appeal of the Home Minister that we should have a common language for everybody. And I want to see the day when Hindi shall be the most popular language in India. But when some people talk of "fissiparous tendencies" and this and that. I simply say they do not know India. Shankaracharya was living in the southernmost part of India and he had conquered the whole of India not by sword. What was the reason? The culture of India is one. Therefore I say that all these talks are nonsense.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): Sir, let the hon. Member withdraw that word.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is impartial. He has not said which part.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: All these talks of "fissiparous tendencies" etc. are beside the point. By this process of carving linguistic States you are uniting India. So long as you do not do this, India will not be united.

What have we seen? I wish the Congress President were here. They have gone back upon their promises. What has it produced? It was a very sorry spectacle. There are recalcitrants among their own members. You would have marked it, not from the Opposition side, but from that side Member after Member was saying "Our companions in the Congress can go to any length. They can manipulate. They can change records". Each one of them was in fact saying "I accept our companions have become dishonest". I wish the Giant Atlas who carries the whole world of the Congress on his shoulders had heard this. Anybody can go and find out what the Congress people are saying about themselves. They say "Each one of our leaders is capable of dishonesty, interpolation", and so on. The record is there.

Shri Bhagwat Jha (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas): It is in your mind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us confine ourselves to the Andhra State Bill!

Shri Bhagwat Jha: He has already said that he is talking nonsense.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take it the hon. Member has finished.

Pandit S. C. Mishra: That I cannot bring sense to those people—I accept. But sense is already dawning in spite of me. It has already dawned upon them.

When giving them a new province, they could at least treat the Andhras better. If they could not give them the Secunderabad or Hyderabad districts they could give them ample money. Even that would have shown that there was some sincerity behind this Act. They could have said: we are bringing this Act and immediately it shall be followed by this Act and that

Therefore, once more I beseech them on behalf of the progress that awaits us, in the name of that progress which this generation wants, "Please change your attitude, get forward quickly". First of all, give the Andhras enough to become self-sufficient and proceed with the creation of those other States which are awaiting to come into the world.

Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior): It is a wonder of wonders that I rise to congratulate the Congress Government on this measure which they have brought before this House for the formation of the Andhra Province. (*Some Hon. Members*: Hindi.) My pleasure. But I must say that just like their predecessors and preceptors, the British Government, they have missed the bus. After all it is a belated and half-hearted measure, and therefore my congratulations are also belated and half-hearted.

It is a very long story, this question of linguistic provinces, and I find that there is nothing in this Bill to enthuse the non-Andhras like Keralas, Karanatakas and Maharashtraians and also Andhras because their dream is a Visal Andhra with Hyderabad as the capital. But after all I would advise my Andhra brethren to remember the maxim "half a loaf is better than no bread" and to work up this Province which they have now got with the best of ability and with the co-operation of others. And as the oldest, perhaps, of the Members in this House—in years though not necessarily in wisdom—I will bless them

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): Is it a confession?

Dr. N. B. Khare: Take it any way you like. You may regard me a fool if you like; I don't mind.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: No, no. It is generosity.

Dr. N. B. Khare: I bless them. Yesterday my comrade Mr. Gopalan—(*An Hon. Member*: Your comrade?) Yes, yes, my comrade in this House and yours also!—Mr. Gopalan quoted lines after lines to the discomfiture of the Home Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): None whatever.

Dr. N. B. Khare: That is bravado, nothing else. For, what were the pronouncements of the Rashtriya Saba *bhaktas* in the past? These big drums of Congress have without doubt accepted linguistic principle. You know, the drums make a big noise but they themselves are empty! It is not that they have kept themselves idle before bringing this Bill. They have rearranged the territories of some States according to their whims and fancies and created bitterness. Take for instance Baroda, Kashmir or Sirohi. Baroda was abolished and merged into Bombay on account of the whim of a Congress High-up. Kashmir got similar fate for some reason. Sirohi State which is an organised State was disintegrated into two. The southern half was joined to Bombay State and the Northern half to Rajasthan. What for? Because Southern half contains Abu which is a hill station and it must be there for the prospective Maha Gujerat province. Why don't they do it in respect of Hyderabad?

If they really want linguistic provinces they cannot escape the division of Hyderabad State. I cannot understand. Without doing that they cannot have linguistic provinces, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Visal Andhra. Why should the Nizam be there in spite of his sins of commission and omission? I am surprised at his existence up to this day—I do not mean his physical existence. I on the *gadi*. I am surprised. I sometimes think that His 'Exhausted' Highness is a son-in-law of the Congress organisation.

जामातः दशम गृहः।

All the nine *grahas* when then enter into a *Rasi* they move about, but this tenth *graha, jamata,* when he enters the *Kanya Rasi,* he is a perpetual fixture.

If they want linguistic provinces they must disintegrate Hyderabad first.

Then some people talk glibly about provincialism and parochialism when we demand linguistic provinces. I can't understand that. Look at the arrangement in India. North of the Vindhyas, all provinces are linguistic: Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, U.P., Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat. But, you go south of the Vindhyas: jumble of all languages; poly-linguistic provinces. If we have a grievance over it, we are not to blame. We must have them, we shall have them, I tell you.

I know the ghost which troubles us. I am a Maharashtrian. We live in three States: Hyderabad, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh and I belong to the Madhya Pradesh. I know it as a fact that we are nowhere in a majority. Therefore, the Government of the day, naturally give us step-motherly treatment. No one can deny that. I do not want to go into the details. I am mentioning only a fact. You may take it for what it is worth. There is the demand. If you really do not want linguistic provinces, why do you worry about it? You have got so many provinces in India based more or less on linguistic principles, and so many legislatures. Small half-penny, two-penny provinces like Bhopal have got legislatures. What an absurd idea? Large overhead charges and too much of expenditure. I should say, scrap all these provinces and legislatures and have only a few administrative zones; abolish all these legislatures which are hot beds of and, if I may say so, symbolise only all India corruption, cupidity, etc.—I say, scrap all of them. Have only this legislature. Let the President appoint Commissioners or Governors or whatever you may call them and with the help of advisers they may carry on the administration. That would be better, more efficient and less corrupt than these. If you do not do this, then, you cannot escape the formation of linguistic provinces. Choose one of the two alternatives. That is all I have to say and nothing more.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (मंडला-जबलपुर दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सब से पहले तो मैं डाक्टर काटजू साहब को इस बात पर बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने आन्ध्र के सम्बन्ध में एक विधेयक रखा और अब कुछ ही क्षणों के बाद वह कानून बन जाने वाला है।

मैं भाषावार प्रान्तों का बड़ा भारी समर्थक रहा हूं और आज भी मैं भाषावार प्रान्तों का बड़ा भारी समर्थक हूं। कल श्री गोपालन जी ने जो बातें कहीं उनमें अनेक से मैं सहमत हूं। कांग्रेस की नीति सन् १९२० से ही भाषावारा प्रान्तों के पक्ष में रही है और कांग्रेस के संगठन में प्रान्तों का विभाजन उसी प्रकार हुआ है। उस विभाजन के बाद जो कांग्रेस का कार्य करते रहे हैं उन्हें इस बात का अनुभव है कि उस विभाजन से यथार्थ में जिन जिन टुकड़ों में कांग्रेस की प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस कमेटियां बनायी गईं उनमें कितना अच्छा काम हुआ है। डाक्टर खरे साहब के इस कथन से भी मैं सहमत हूं कि जब उत्तर भारत में करीब करीब भाषावार प्रान्त हैं

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

तो फिर दक्षिण में हम वहां के लोगों की इच्छा के अनुसार इस बात को क्यों जल्दी से जल्दी नहीं निबटा देते। या तो जिस तरह से रेल के ६ जोन हो गये हैं उसी प्रकार हम सारे देश का विभाजन कर डालें या फिर हम भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना करें, और यदि भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना होती है तो मैं इसके पक्ष में भी हूं कि उस भाषा के बोलने वालों के जितने क्षेत्र हैं वे उन प्रान्तों में मिला दिये जायं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एक तरफ तो आप आन्ध्र का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप हैदराबाद को जैसा का तैसा रखना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि केरल, कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र की मांग को भी आप बहुत दिनों तक न टाल सकेंगे। यदि आगे चल कर कर्नाटक, केरल और महाराष्ट्र प्रान्त बनता है और यदि आपने आन्ध्र प्रान्त बना दिया है तो हैदराबाद की वर्तमान परिस्थिति कैसे रह सकती है यह भी मेरी समझ के बाहर की चीज है। हमें कहीं न कहीं तो तर्कपूर्ण कार्य करना ही पड़ेगा। और यदि हम यह नहीं करेंगे तो असन्तोष रहने वाला है तथा कभी संतोषपूर्ण हालत होने वाली नहीं है। यदि आपको यह भय है कि अलग अलग भाषावार प्रान्तों के होने से भारत की एकता का नाश होगा तो इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं। यदि आप हिन्दी को उसका उचित स्थान केन्द्र में देंगे यदि आप अन्तर्प्रान्तीय कार्यों में उसका उपयोग करेंगे, और इसके लिये भी जो हिन्दी का समुचित स्थान है वह उसको देंगे यदि आप प्रान्तों में हिन्दी की शिक्षा को अनिवार्य कर देंगे तो भाषावार प्रान्तों के बनने पर भी, भारत की एकता का कभी नाश नहीं होगा। यदि आप यह सब करने को तैयार नहीं हैं और केवल एक आन्ध्र प्रान्त बना देना चाहते हैं और आन्ध्र प्रान्त में भी जहां जहां तेलगू भाषा बोली जाती है उन सब हिस्सों को आप आन्ध्र में सम्मिलित नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम कोई तर्कपूर्ण कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं। कांग्रेस ने भाषावार प्रांत निर्माण की नीति को स्वीकार किया है। कांग्रेस ने अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के गत अधिवेशन में ही फिर से इस सम्बंध में एक प्रस्ताव भी पास किया है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि जब हम भाषावार प्रान्त बनावें तो कुछ दूसरी बातें भी हमारे सामने आनी चाहियें और उन पर भी हमको ध्यान देना चाहिये। उन पर ध्यान दिये बिना हम भाषावार, प्रान्तों को नहीं बना सकते। यदि हमको देश का पुनः विभाजन करना है तो हम को सब बातें देखनी होंगी। एक तरफ तो उत्तर प्रदेश जैसा बड़ा प्रान्त है और दूसरी तरफ अजमेर, कुर्ग, भोपाल, दिल्ली और विन्ध्य प्रदेश जैसे छोटे छोटे टुकड़े हैं। मैं तो आपसे कहूंगा भाषावार प्रान्तों को बना कर भी यथा साध्य बड़े बड़े प्रान्त रखना चाहिए यह बड़े प्रान्तों का युग है, छोटों का नहीं क्योंकि छोटे प्रान्तों से आर्थिक विकास के लिये अनेक अड़चनें आती हैं। मैं अपने प्रान्त का दृष्टांत दूं। यदि महाराष्ट्र प्रान्त बनता है तो हमारे प्रान्त का क्या होगा? मैं समझता हूं कि उस समय महाकोशल, मध्यभारत, विन्ध्य प्रदेश और भोपाल को मिला कर एक बड़ा प्रान्त बनाना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश के झांसी डिवीजन के चार बुन्देली जिले भी इस प्रान्त को दे दीजिए।

डा० काटजू : और उसका कैपीटल जबलपुर रखा जाय।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : कुछ भी नाम रखिये और कहीं भी राजधानी रखिये। मैं डाक्टर काटजू साहब को यह बतला देना चाहता हूं कि संकुचित विचार रख कर मैं ३३ वर्ष से सार्वजनिक जीवन में नहीं रहा हूं। मेरा दृष्टिकोण व्यापक है। मैं तो यह मानता हूं कि

या तो आप इस देश के चार पांच बड़े बड़े टुकड़े कर दें, और अगर आप इसी प्रकार के प्रान्त रखना चाहते हैं तो आपको भाषावार प्रान्त बनाने पड़ेंगे और उनके सिवा जो दूसरे क्षेत्र हैं उनका भी आपको ठीक विभाजन करना होगा। साथ ही देश की एकता के लिए हिन्दी का जो उचित स्थान है वह उसे आपको देना पड़ेगा। इतना कह कर मैं हृदय से इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Frank Anthony: I, perhaps, am going to enjoy the uniquely unenviable position of being the only person to oppose this Bill outright. I know that my attempt is going to be a lone and forlorn one. But, I am not without the hope that people like me may ultimately attract the saner elements in this country into resistance; people without any political axe to grind, and without any motive of personal self-aggrandisement, may attract them into an awareness of the unlimited dangers of the policy to which the Home Minister has committed this country. May I say this, Sir, that I was convinced more than ever after hearing the Home Minister, that the Government had conceded the Andhra State in a mood of weakness or vacillation, or even in a mood of political opportunism. (*Some Hon. Members*: No, no.) I listened to the Home Minister as long as I could; I heard him for 25 minutes. During all that time what the Home Minister did was to regale the House with details as to why the Andhra State should not have been brought into existence at this particular juncture. I would like to ask the Home Minister this: What was the particular urgency for this measure in the context of the economy of the country? Would the Andhras have been exterminated? Would our economy have disintegrated and fallen to pieces if this mal-formed, deformed and truncated State does not come into existence on the 1st of October? (*Interruptions*) I am sorry, I have not got the time; if I had, I would like to reply to every hon. Member categorically. Those of us who are outside the arena,—I am outside the arena so to speak and it is an axiom that the on-lookers see most of the game—many of us—feel strongly that Government has been stampeded into this, beaten a retreat in the face of political blackmail, by fasts, riots and violence. Another line of argument, and perhaps categorically emphasized, was that this promise was made by the ruling party about thirty years ago. We were given the impression: Here is a ruling party which is not only sensitive, but tremulously sensitive to all its promises and it is honour bound to implement them. I say with all respect, this line of argument struck me as being so much political cant and hypocrisy. What about other promises, equally vital promises, by the ruling party, promises which affect not a small area like the Andhra State but the whole country? What about the separation of the executive from the judiciary? Your motive here, I am sorry to say, is a political motive because it does not suit you to separate your power-drunk executive from the judiciary: something which will give real meaning and significance to independence. You forget about that much more vital and much more sacred problem and from political motive you implemen this mal-formed State. Our only problem is the economic rehabilitation of the country and that alone should have absorbed all our energies. What does Indian history show over and over again? History has a way of repeating itself. What are the forces and bonds which have united India? The three bonds which still keep the Indians more or less as a single nation are the unified administration introduced by the British, secondly the person and personality of Jawaharlal Nehru, and thirdly, a common medium of expression between the leaders of the country. The first two are extremely transient. Already the mortar of unity of the administrative machinery is crumbling under the impact of regionalism. A vote-catching competition is going on among all the political parties for

[Shri Frank Anthony]

the services to be regionalised. Unfortunately Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, —I am sorry to say he is not here— has been unable to resist that.

Then there are the language fanatics who, without wisdom and statesmanship first to substitute in the place of this common medium of expression. Some single national language, are weeping over English. . . .

Seth Govind Das: Remember the Constitution.

Shri Frank Anthony:....and I regret that you are giving this hostage to disintegration. What has my hon. friend the Home Minister said? He asked Shri Gopalan to accept this as a solemn act. He has used it to initiate a still greater process of disintegration. My hon. friend the leader of the Communist party has threatened you in so many words that this is only the beginning of your trouble. You have made a man-made problem for this country. It is going to satisfy only those people who are engaged in unseemly controversy for the spoils of office. It is going to satisfy the unemployed element in your legislatures. Unfortunately, there is always a very large unemployed element in your legislatures. They see in their own legislature an opportunity for lucrative and more permanent employment. It is going to satisfy the unabashedly communal elements in Andhra, who think in terms of loaves and fishes of office. (*An Hon. Member*: No, no.) My hon. friend said: "No". What is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander. Why, when Mr. Hukam Singh asked for a Punjabi-speaking State, did somebody raise his hands in horror? Why, when the Sikhs make that demands, do you raise your hands and say: "This is a communal demand"? Why—I am not pleading anyone's case. I am only arguing by analogy,—why, when 16 millions in Uttar Pradesh, do not ask for a separate State but only ask for a small measure of cultural autonomy to teach their mother tongue once again you call it a communal demand? But when your co-religionists ask for a separate State you endow it with noble and lofty motives. When your co-religionists demand it, it assumes the refinements of a natural, irrepressible and cultural urge. That is what is happening.

10 A.M.

If you really want to serve the linguistic minorities set your face against linguism. The greatest guarantee of a linguistic minority is not a linguistic State but a multi-lingual State. Whenever you place one language in a position of unchallenged supremacy, then the people whose mother tongue happens to be that language will oppress and destroy the real linguistic minorities. It is happening in Uttar Pradesh. It will happen in Andhra and it will happen in every linguistic State. This means not cultural autonomy for the linguistic minorities—it means cultural death.

One of our poet friends, with typical poetic hyperbole, referred not in lyrical but hysterical language to what he described as a festival of culture being ushered in by linguistic States. Fortunately, neither poets nor madmen are the best judges of hard bitten political or administrative problems.

What was going to happen to the Andhras if they did not have a linguistic State? Were they going to be physically exterminated. Was their culture going to be extinguished? This is so much political cant and hypocrisy. Telugu is one of the major regional languages. The Telugus have already achieved cultural autonomy. They have their schools and colleges. So this is not a cultural but a political cry.

Today the country is bleeding to death. Millions and Millions of people are starving or are near starvation. Every penny we had we should have spent on food, clothing and housing. Today you are indulging in cheap political tomfoolery. What is going to happen? You are going to spend crores and crores of rupees

on Andhra. You will not only drive national unity into the background but into ultimate oblivion. (*An Hon. Member*: No. no.) My hon. friend says 'No, no', but let him face the reality. When Andhra comes in, my hon. friend will not be able to go to Madras. The Dravidakazhakam will drive him out. When you are canalising your emotional feelings into narrow regional tendencies you will drive out all thoughts of one nation and one language. That is what is going to happen. I pray to God I may prove to be a false prophet.

Mr. Justice Wanchoo has calculated the Andhra State as a deficit State. He has calculated the deficit as Rs. 5 crores. Today the political bandwaggon represent a rake's progress. When all our politicians get into saddle, you will see more and more expenditure which the British never dreamt of all the pomp of imperial barons and the paraphernalia of so-called democracy, the importing of hordes of Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries, hordes of gilt-clad chaprassis. Let your political "*nouveau riche*" get going. Let them have all their political sops and your deficit will not be five but fifteen crores. There is this utter perversion of priorities in this country. The Finance Minister is here: one of the wickedest acts he did was to take away the food subsidies: he made the food of the people dearer just to save fifteen crores: yet without bolting an eye lid we are prepared to waste as many crores in starting an unnecessary, deformed State. You are performing not an act of folly but an act of treason. Fifty years from now the Home Minister will be indicated by posterity and be damned. He won't be there; he has a facile manner of dismissing a problem by a wave of the hand; by oversimplifying it, he won't be there to exculpate himself even partially.

I blame all the parties, the Praja Socialist, the Communist and others; they are all playing the same game. They know it is a problem of language —a highly emotional problem. It is like the Muslim problem of 'Mohammedanism in danger'. It is an irrational problem. They know that an emotional, irrational problem can be exploited by political adventurers as a vote-catching device. I am sorry the Leader of the House is not here. I have got a very great regard for him. I did expect that he at least would have said: "Let us stop this disintegration and disruption of the country", but in a moment of weakness he has agreed to this.

Privately, at any rate, they will admit that they should not release these centrifugal forces.

But publicly they are all engaged in vote-catching. That is what is going to happen. You do not have the strength, you do not have the statesmanship, the courage to say: "Let the Communists vote-catch as much as they like. Let the Praja-Socialists compete with them. We will at this state, at any rate, stop any tendency to encourage centrifugal forces. We will concentrate on one thing, and one thing only, and that is to give our starving people some food, our naked people some clothes, our unsheltered people some shelter."

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): At this stage I have got very few words to express. Mr. Frank Anthony's guns boomed, but not a single bullet was fired. I have not heard a more irrelevant speech, than that we have so far been treated to on this occasion.

The names of Dr. Katju and Mr. Deshmukh will go down in history as the great architects of this Andhra Bill. They have yet a great responsibility to discharge, as great many things have to be done yet. We cannot but appreciate the services of the officers, of both the Centre and the Province, for having expedited the proceedings that led to the formation of the Andhra State. They must have done their duty with the best of intentions, under the instructions of

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

both the Central and the local Governments. What is left there is a goodwill that has to be developed both internally in the Andhra State and externally.

A lot of controversy has been raised on the floor of this House, and it looked as if there was going to be a battle of brickbats, but fortunately everything has ended smoothly and calmly, and we are now in a position to exchange bouquets. Controversies have been, to some extent, mellowed down by the able exposition of the situation by the hon. Finance Minister. There are still opportunities given to examine the basic principles or the basic reasons for these controversies. I would only urge upon the Government, and especially the hon. Home Minister to expedite the constitution of the Boundary Commission, the high-powered Boundary Commission that he has promised. Very many things have to be done by that Commission, and we wish that Boundary Commission would be able to solve so many questions that have been mentioned on the floor of this House and that are agitating the minds of others who are anxious to form their linguistic States. I am sure the several areas which want Linguistic States to be formed would co-operate with the Boundary Commission, and would not raise new issues to make the position of the Boundary Commission very difficult. I only invite the co-operation of all concerned, not only the Central and local Governments, not only the co-operation of the several sections in the Andhra area, but also of those people who are anxious to form their own linguistic states, viz., the Kannidagas, the Malayalis, the Maharashtrians and probably the Tamilians also. In fact, the time might come when there will be, for the sake of efficient administration a federation of some of those linguistic areas in the South consisting of the Tamilians, the Andhras, the Kannadigas and the Malayalis. I wish that the Central Government would not hesitate to do their part in setting up the several linguistic States for which there has been agitation.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): The House has still not recovered from the shock sought to be administered by my hon. friend, the modern Don Quixote, the Lone Mariner, Mr. Frank Anthony. Until I heard his speech, I thought that the only King Canute is the hon. Home Minister. He is no longer so. Now, he has got good company.

Having listened to the perfervid eloquence of my hon. friend Mr. Anthony, who unfortunately does not have roots because he has no constituency, he is in the most happy position...

Shri Frank Anthony: All India is my constituency.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Sir I am reminded of the British poet,

> "and calm of mind, all passions spent"

This is the mood in which I would like to approach this debate on the third reading of this Bill on the Andhra State. I am in this mood on account of the S.O.S. sent to me yesterday before the third reading began—and I may as well take the House into confidence about what in other circumstances, would be top secret—by my hon friend Dr. Katju. This is the note he sent to me yesterday. "Valedictory speeches tomorrow. Will yours be valedictory or maledictory? I am told it is the latter." (Sd.) K." So, Sir, immediately with the obliging assistance of one of the commissionaries of this House, I sent him a love letter. I wrote as follows: "I will be the incarnation of sweet reasonableness and a good patriot". And I hope, Sir, that now that this din and bustle of controversy, the attack and counter-attack, sometimes leading to rancour, are all over, they will become memories, mostly pleasant to most people, perhaps poignant to a few.

I would like to make one statement, and I am sure my hon. friends, particularly from Tamil Nad and Mysore would not grudge me this point, *viz.*, the Andhras have fought in this hon. House for full nine days a hard battle, a relentless battle. Let it be said by History they have fought with clean hands. They have no malice towards anybody. At the time of separation, at the time of home-making, we should know where exactly we stand. That exactly is the point, and I am sure my hon. friends from the South, particularly, as I said, from Tamil Nad and Mysore, would not grudge me this point. Even today, the Andhras are prepared to sit round a table and discuss matters, thrash them out, because the Andhras, with a proud patriotic record of half a century in the freedom struggle, are patriots, they are Indians first and Andhras next. I hope this hand of friendship will not be rejected.

This Bill has been sponsored by two doughty spokesmen of the Government of India. One is my hon. friend Dr. Katju,—I have gone through the entire record as carefully as I can in the written word,—and the other is my hon. friend Mr. Deshmukh. The attitude struck—and I say with great respect to my hon. friend Dr. Katju—by the Home Minister was that of a Solomon come to judgment. He said: "My conscience is clear. Trust me. I have done all that is humanly possible for you people. I am a friend of the Andhra Desh. What is your grievance? Why do you talk about assets and liabilities? What are they? I do not know what they are." In fact, I have got the record of the speech made by him yesterday. He said in part: "It is all bosh". If you were here I do not know what you would have said in your ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why is it repeated then?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: With your permission. Referring to the controversy about the assets and liabilities, Dr. Katju said:

> "It is all bosh, you take it from me, all bunk—people saying that they have got suspicion."

My hon. friend has chosen to surround himself with eternal darkness. He is afraid of figures. He reminded me of a couplet from Milton's 'Samson Agonistes'. In the evening of his life, I would like to make a present of this couplet to my hon. friend Dr. Katju:

> "Dark, dark, dark, irrecoverably dark,
> Total eclipse, the sun to me
> Is dark and silent as the moon!
> Hid in her vacant interlunar cave."

That was the darkness with which my hon. friend Dr. Katju has surrounded himself.

Now I come to my hon. friend the co-sponsor or the co-defendant of this Bill, my hon. friend Shri C. D. Deshmukh. My hon. friend Shri T. S. A. Chettiar said that he is a good son-in-law and so he will support Andhra Desh. There are sons-in-law, and I know at least three of them in this hon. House in places of high eminence. There is the Damad-e-Hind, then there is the Demad-e-Uttar Pradesh, and now we have got the Damad-e-Andhra. There are sons-in-law and sons-in-law, and usually they take away, and do not give. In this case, my hon. friend the Finance Minister not only has taken a precious burden away from Andhra Desh, but also a sum of s. 3,000 a month along with it, to be spent in Poona. He is a liability, and not an asset to us.

In fact, if I am not mistaken, the hon. Finance Minister—I have gone through the entire record of the proceedings—has struck up the pose of a pious and virtuous mother-in-law, trying to do justice between daughter-in-law. Now what do mothers-in-law do? Normally they say: "Look here, my motive is pure, I speak from experience, I am just, do not dispute my decision." That is why

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

he quarrelled with me yesterday and said that he resented my statement that Andhras feel a just and genuine grievance that the accounts have not been made available to them.

I am only sorry that the martyrdom of Potti Sriramulu was necessary for this Bill which will go through the final stages in the next few minutes. This could have been avoided. All of us went and spoke and urged people at the highest level in this Government to avoid that tragedy. Today I am sure, in the next few minutes, wherever it is, Potti Sriramlu's soul will rest in peace. The rebellion and revolt of the Andhra people could have been avoided. I am sorry that the whole gamut of my hon. friend, Dr. Katju's speech was to the effect that linguism was fissiparous and so on, which was repeated by my hon. friend here parrot-like—I refer to Mr. Frank Anthony. But let me tell him as an Andhra, and as the president of the All India Linguistic States Conference, that the people are on the march, and even two thousand Canutes like him cannot stop it. The South is in revolt. Therefore do it now, tomorrow will be too late.

An Hon. Member: Where is the revolt?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Regroup the people predominantly on a linguistic basis, which fortunately happens to coalesce with a geographical basis—there are the watersheds of the Krishna and Godavari rivers, and there is the cotton belt of Maharashtra etc. Impart strength and cohesion to this country. Let it not be too late.

I am not satisfied with this Bill, but I accept it. This is only a first step. Mine is a truncated State, but this will be first step towards Vishala Andhra. Let him disintegrate Hyderabad today. Tomorrow will be too late.

Finally, I would say, let the Boundary Commission come immediately, let there be no dilatory tactics. I beg of this House to give the Andhras its blessings at a time when we, for the first time in 2000 years, are re-embarking on house-keeping, I am sure this House will give us on behalf of the Andhras, the blessings that we desire.

I support the motion for the third reading.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): I rise to support this Bill with a mixed feeling. My feelings are as mixed as the economy of the hon. Finance Minister. I rejoice that the Congress has partially at least redeemed the promise it had given to the people, while fighting the national cause. If you go through the history of the national struggle, you will find a long chain of promises which the Congress had suffered itself, to give to the people. I believe the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis was also one of the major promises. The Congress leaders thought that they could enlist the support of the people in our national struggle, and drive away the exploiters, the Britishers, by giving the people various assurances, and one of the reasons for the cohesion of the people, which brought all people speaking different languages, and different sections having different cultures together on the national plane was this major promise of the reconstruction of provinces on a linguistic basis. I know my hon. friend Dr. Katju at this stage of his life, has a grand memory for forgetting all relevant facts. He is particularly forgetful of promises which really contributed to the success of the national struggle. My hon. friend Mr. Gopalan yesterday quoted exhaustively from the report of the Nehru Committee of 1928. I propose to point to a Congress declaration which was made in an earlier period, at the Madras session, in 1927.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Hon. Member has got only five minutes.

Shri S. S. More: I will cut my coat according to the cloth of time available.

"This Congress is of opinion that such readjustment of provinces be immediately taken in hand, and that any province which demands such reconstitution on a linguistic basis be dealt with accordingly.

This Congress is further of opinion that a beginning may be made by constituting Andhra, Utkal, Sind and Karnataka into separate provinces."

This was the promise given as far back as 1927. More than 25 year have elapsed since then. The Congress Government has come into power on the basis of these promises. It was a sort of valid agreement entered into by the Congress with the people. So far as the people's part is concerned, they have already done their part. But the other party to the contract, namely the Congress, has not fulfilled its promises.

I said earlier that I support this measure with a mixed feeling. I rejoice over the fact that the Andhra State has been created. I give all my good wishes and sympathies to the Andhra people. I know they are embarking on a journey which is bound to be arduous and possibly hazardous, but they go with our sympathy. They go with many disadvantages created by Government and other interests concerned. They go with many disabilities, but with all that, they carry the sympathy and the hearty good wishes of many of us.

At the same time, I cannot refrain from expressing the sorrow that I feel. I am reminded of a story in this connection. There were two friends who were ripe for marriage. Both of them had given up hopes of marriage. But somehow, one of them got married, and the other fellow remained without marriage and full of grief and despair because it did not come into offing. The latter congratulated the former on his marriage with tears in his eyes. I am in like predicament now. I am glad that Andhra is created but I am pained that Samyukta Maharashtra is very remote. While we the Maharashtrians and Kannadigas are not getting the fulfilment of the promise given to us in this 1927 resolution, somehow, the time has come for the formation of the Andhra State alone. The promise to reconstitute provinces on linguistic basis was one and the same, in respect of Karnataka, Andhra, Utkal etc. But the fulfilment of the promise has been distributed into so many instalments. I am reminded here of the preamble of 1919 Act, 'Progressive Realisation of local self-Government'

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Not local, but responsible self-government.

Shri S. S. More: I accept the correction. If the Congress tries to fulfil its reasonable and rational promises in such instalments, people will be full of despair and frustration. The way in which the Andhra State has been created is nothing but a positive encouragement to violence. When the Andhra people were peacefully demanding a separate province for themselves, the Government did not realise the necessity of conceding their demands. Some of the rowdy elements —I am not blaming all the Andhra people—resorted to violence, and Government finally conceded their demand. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, I do not know what to tell my hon. friend Dr. Katju: If we start indulging in violence, I do not know what will happen to this country because we have professional fighters. I am trying to appease the people, who yearn for the formation of the Maharashtra province, by resorting to a process of deduction.

'Let everybody be separated; after such separation what remains will be Maharashtra'. I take your permission, Sir, to tell Dr. Katju that that sort of logic will not keep the Maharashtrians passive for a long time. The restive Maharashtrians have remained in peace for a very long time. Shri C. D. Deshmukh, who happens to be the son-in-law of Andhra, has redeemed his promise to his wife's relations. Sir, it is a common ex-

[Shri S. S. More]

perience that when a man is married, the mother's relations go to the background and the relations of the wife assume the upper hand. Shri C. D. Deshmukh wields an important position in the Cabinet. I would rather request him to persuade Pandit Nehru to concede Samyukta Maharashtra, I heartily wish, that Samyukta Maharashtra be created in a manner of grace and good feeling. Otherwise, even Kaka Gadgil was forced to say that something evil will happen.

Shri Gadgil: No, no. Old lions are lambs.

Shri S. S. More: When lions are elected to the Treasury Bench, they become lambs: but when they are put back, they again become lions.

So, Sir, with your permission I want to give my blessings to the Andhra people. I say to them: 'Travel courageously, but cautiously. Let the fulfilment of your ambition reach its final goal and along with you other persons having the same national sentiment, the same national urgings will go'.

I cannot resume my seat without a reference to the speech of my friend, Frank Anthony. When I heard his speech, I was persuaded to believe that the whole of India had gone mad, that the world was completely flooded by the deluge of folly. But then I got the solace that though the whole world was going mad, India was going mad, Dr. Katju was going mad and that too in the company of Shri A. K. Gopalan, there is at least one Noah and that Noah is Shri Frank Anthony. And he is surviving the great deluge by sitting in his ark of wisdom. He is blaming us for our national sentiments. I may say, Sir, he is very consistent. When the Britisher was here, he was sailing with the Britisher and fighting against our national aspirations. (*Interruption*). Even when the Congress is in power, he is consistently keeping to his old tradition of cursing people for cherishing national ambitions. Whenever there is a small Committee, he wants nomination as a representative of his community and he wants to get the advantage of it. When the whole people relying on the history of ages claim certain things in the their own right and in fulfilment of the promises given by the Congress, Mr. Anthony has the courage—I won't say the cheek—to say 'All of you are going mad; you are seeking political concessions'. Political concessions! Was not the driving out of the British a political fight? Yes, it was a political fight. If you reconstruct the provinces on a linguistic basis as a political gesture to the people, it may lead to economic evolution of the country and economic regeneration of the people. It may be a political concession at the outset, but it is bound to lead to the economic development and cultural development of the people in the long run.

Again, Shri Frank Anthony represents a small community. He should try to assimilate and understand the feelings of the larger areas, the larger number of people. Then only will there be safety for minorities.

As far as Maharashtra is concerned we surrendered to the Britisher the last. The Britisher was intent on keeping us separate. Lest we rise in revolt, if united, we have been split up into three minority groups—one in Hyderabad State, another in Madhya Pradesh and a third in Bombay State. That artificial division should be undone. When Bhim was told 'Let Bhim smash Jarasandha', what did he do? He tore him to three pieces or two pieces and threw them to different directions so that they should not reunite and bring Jaras and to life again. That Bhim strategy should not be repeated again. The Maharashtrians should be granted their demand. We wait for it and we plead for it on our knees to Dr. Katju. He is the Nath of Kailas, and unless one goes to Heaven no one can touch his heart.

So we beg, Sir, in all humility that Samyukta Maharashtra and Samyukta Karnataka should be constituted as early as possible. You cannot solve the question of unemployment, you cannot solve the question of giving prosperity to the different areas by keeping all these heterogeneous elements together as in chain. Let U.P. also be split up into different regions. (*Interruptions*). We want provinces of normal and reasonable size. I would request that the whole of India be reconstituted and regrouped into different provinces where we shall be of equal might and equal quality. The 'C' class States have no reason to exist, unless they are designed for the distribution of spoils.

With your permission, Sir, I again thank you for your indulgence and I again wholeheartedly support what Dr. Katju has done, and I believe that this Bill shall be the first of the measures that are going to be similarly introduced on the floor of the House.

श्री टंडन (जिला इलाहाबाद— पश्चिम): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय हम एक नये युग में आज प्रवेश कर रहे हैं और मैं इसी लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं कि जो आन्ध्र प्रदेश बनने वाला है उसके संचालकों को अपनी शुभ कामना अर्पण करूं।

हमारे मित्र श्री ऐंथनी जी ने कुछ गहरी चेतावनी दी है। मैं उनको बहुत ध्यान से सुनता था। उन्होंने निश्चय ही एक साहस का काम किया है कि जब बहुत अधिक लोग इस विधेयक के पक्ष में हैं तब उन्होंने उसके बारे में एक चेतावनी दी है। उनको भविष्य के लिए तरह तरह की कठिनाइयां दिखाई पड़ रही हैं। उनको यह भय है, यह अंदेशा है, कि इस प्रकार से देश का विभाजन देश हित में नहीं है और इससे अलग अलग टुकड़े बनने की प्रवृत्ति उत्पन्न होगी और साथ ही उन्होंने कहा कि साम्प्रदायिक प्रवृत्ति भी बढ़ेगी। इसमें साम्प्रदायिकता की बात वह कहां से ले आये वह तो कुछ समझ में नहीं आया। लेकिन हां! यह अवश्य विचारने का प्रश्न है कि अलग अलग इस तरह से विभाजन करना कहां तक देश हित में है और कहां तक उसमें पृथकता की प्रवृत्ति पैदा हो सकती है। यह एक बात विचार की अवश्य है। लेकिन जब हम कोई भी काम जीवन में करते हैं तो उसकी नाप तोल करते हैं, उसके लाभ हानि को देखते हैं। एक बड़े देश का शासन कुछ-न-कुछ विभाजन ही द्वारा तो हो सकता है। लोग तो गांव गांव में पंचायत की मांग करते हैं। हमें तो गांव गांव तक जाना पड़ता है। इतने बड़े देश का शासन अधिकार को बांटने से ही चल सकता है और अधिकार जब बांटना है तब हम यह अपने अनुभव से देखते हैं कि अगर एक शासन के भीतर एक से अधिक भाषायें चलें तो कितनी असुविधा होती है। इसकी कठिनाई को हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के भाई देख रहे हैं यद्यपि वहां केवल दो ही भाषायें हैं। मुझे तो आश्चर्य होता है कि मद्रास वाले किस तरह से अपना काम करते हैं क्योंकि वहां चार चार भाषायें हैं। उसका परिणाम यह होता है कि शासन और विधान के कामों में अपनी भाषा में साधारणतः कोई नहीं बोल सकता है। सब को यह भय रहता है कि हम जो कुछ अपनी भाषा में बोलेंगे उसको दूसरे समझ नहीं पायेंगे और इस कारण से उन्हें झख मार कर एक पर-भाषा की, अंग्रेजी भाषा की, शरण लेनी पड़ती है। यह एक बड़ी कठिनाई है। जब हमें शासन बटवारा करके ही करना है तो भाषा के आधार पर करें यह तो, मुझ को ऐसा लगता है, कि उचित रीति है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि हम को और बातों का भी ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा, व्यय आदि का, लेकिन कुल मिला कर एक उचित रीति यही है कि जहां पर शासन की एक इकाई एक भाषा बोलने वाली हमें मिल सके वहां हम उसे स्वीकार करें। आन्ध्र की मांग एक बहुत प्रबल और पुरानी मांग रही

[श्री टंडन]

है। मुझ को तो आन्ध्र निर्माण की बात ठीक लगती है।

उत्साह तो एन्थनी साहब ने बहुत दिखलाया लेकिन मुझ को कुछ ऐसा लगा कि यह उत्साह और यह साहस भी सर्वथा उचित नहीं था और मुझे अंग्रेजी की वह कहावत याद आई कि एक प्रकार के ऐसे जीव होते हैं who rush in where angles fear to tread. मुझ को उन की बात में थोड़ा तथ्य लगा, लेकिन बहुत अधिक जो उन्होंने इस के विरोध में उत्साह दिखाया वह उचित नहीं दिखाई दिया। उन्होंने सेठ गोविन्द दास जी को चेतावनी दी कि इसमें हिन्दी का हित नहीं है। वह जानते हैं कि गोविन्द दास जी में एक दुर्बलता है, हिन्दी के पक्ष में। उसको ध्यान में रख कर उन्होंने कहा कि इस तरह से हिन्दी का भला होने वाला नहीं है। वह जानते हैं कि वह दुर्बलता मेरी भी है। लेकिन वह दुर्बलता राष्ट्रीय कारणों से है। मैंने सदा ही माना है कि हिन्दी ही हमारे देश को एक सूत्र में बांध सकती है। मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे भाई अंग्रेजी के पक्षपाती हैं और ऐसे दस बीस और भी हैं जिनका ऐसा विचार है। लेकिन अंग्रेजी से हमारा देश एक सूत्र में बंध सके, यह बिल्कुल ग़लत है, असम्भव है उसको बांधने के लिये हमारे देश की ही भाषा होगी। आज उस का विवाद नहीं है, वह हमारा संविधान निश्चित कर चुका है। उसमें कोई अन्तर इस कारण से पड़ेगा कि अलग कुछ इकाइयां शासन की भाषावार बनेंगी, ऐसा मेरा विचार नहीं है। मैं यह उचित समझता हूं कि यह प्रयोग किया जाय। यह एक ऐक्सपैरीमेन्ट है। हम को जीवन में बहुत से प्रयोग करने पड़ते हैं। शासन में भी प्रयोग करने पड़ते हैं। मैं इस प्रयोग के, ऐक्सपैरीमेंट के पक्ष में हूं। आज केवल आन्ध्र बन रहा है। हमारी सद्भावनाएं उन के साथ हैं। केन्द्रीय शासन की सद्भावना भी उनके साथ है। उन की वास्तविक सहायता, आर्थिक सहायता भी, कुछ दिनों होनी चाहिये।

साथ ही मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि औरों के सम्बन्ध में अधिक विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे कन्नड भाषी लोग कितने इच्छुक हैं, उत्सुक हैं। मैसूर उसके सम्बन्ध में तैयार है। मुझे तो कोई कारण नहीं दिखाई पड़ता कि इस में विलम्ब किया जाय। कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष की हैसियत से जब मैं कन्नड में घूमा और मैंने वहां इतनी गहरी मांग देखी तब मैंने तो स्पष्ट उन से कहा था कि मैं उन के पक्ष में हूं। कन्नड भाइयों को मैं तो आश्वासन दे चुका था कि मैं इसके पक्ष हूं कि कन्नड भाषी प्रदेश बनाया जाय, ऐसे राज्य की स्थापना हो। मेरे विचार में उनकी मांग के ऊपर भी, जैसे ही कुछ अवसर मिले, सुविधा मिले, केन्द्रीय शासन को ध्यान देना चाहिये। मैं और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। इसी प्रकार से अन्य भी प्रदेश जो भाषा के सूत्र के ऊपर बनना चाहते हैं, जैसे महाराष्ट्र है, केरल है, जिनकी मांगे हैं और हम सुविधा के साथ जिनकी इकाई स्वीकार कर सकते हैं—मेरा अपना कथन है कि उसमें हमें अब बहुत विलम्ब नहीं करना चाहिये। कुछ समय तो स्वाभाविक रीति से लगेगा ही। परन्तु यह मांग जो जनता की ओर से आती है उसके लिये यह कहना कि उसमें कुछ थोड़े से लोगों का स्वार्थ है, थोड़े से लोग पद चाहते हैं, यह उचित समालोचना नहीं है। मैं तो इस भाषावार क्रम के पक्ष में हूं। जो विधेयक डा० काटजू ने रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं और अपने आन्ध्र के भाइयों को अपना आशीर्वाद देता हूं।

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): I rise to offer my felicitations to the

Andhra people and the Andhra State on the fulfilment of their ambition.

An Hon. Member: They will never accept your good wishes.

Shri Venkataraman: I feel I have a duty to speak and say this on this occasion, because it has been my lot to present the residuary State's point of view during the course of the whole debate in this House. And, in doing so, it might be that we might have offended or wounded the feelings of the people with whom we have been associated in close friendship for over centuries. I want the House to forget and also my Andhra friends to forget whatever might have passed in this House and start a new era of friendship, association and co-operation between the two States.

Mr. Anthony expressed some fears and so far as they go as fears, one might understand them. But, I do not think they are necessary consequences of partition of States. For instance, the new Andhra State and the residuary State of Madras will most certainly try to reduce expenditure to the minimum and improve the efficiency and make it possible for the States to function within the limited resources they have. Therefore, it does not necessarily follow that because you have introduced this new Andhra State or because you have introduced this new residuary State of Madras, you will have all the paraphernalia of 15 or 16 Ministers and 15 or 16 Judges.

An Hon. Member: You will have that.

Shri Venkataraman: In fact, my own feeling is that the new Madras Government may not have more than 5 or 6 Ministers and more than 5 or 6 Judges. We might even beg our Judges to work half an hour more every day and we might be able to manage within the limited resources we have.

Shri Frank Anthony: You will have a new Governor.

Shri Venkataraman: I do not want to enter into a controversy at this stage, but, I say we need not take a very pessimistic view of the future before us. The Andhra State as well as the residuary State of Madras have plenty of resources which can be tapped, developed and projected in such a manner that the people of these two States can live very happily and in contentment and peace.

The only other point I want to mention on this occasion is this. In the course of our discussions on clauses, we have almost worried—if I may use the word—plagued the Home Minister and the Finance Minister and a number of others with our doubts and fears which may be imaginary or which may be real. Whatever it was, all our doubts and fears we had to clear them with the authorities in the Government. And, if we had, in the course of that, troubled and worried them, we would ask them to forget that and bless this new State of Andhra and the residuary State of Madras not with mere words but with sufficient money for their future development.

Lastly, I wish to state that the composite State of Madras has done its best to the best of its lights in the past. If there were any mistakes in the past it is possible to rectify them under clause 51 which has been specifically provided for that purpose. But in doing that let us not try to start a series of claims and counter-claims; let us not try to rake up not the immediate past but the hoary past and carry on the quarrel for ever. If we close the chapter and that too as early as possible, the opportunities for co-operation between the two States will be greater and the two States will be able to function as effectively and in as friendly a manner as it has done so far.

With regard to the institutions about which there was some mention in the debate, I wish to state, Sir, that the institutions in Madras are open not merely to the people of one

[Shri Venkataraman]

State, but to the whole of India. Our ophthalmic institution is considered to be the best in India and people from all over India come to our ophthalmic institution. There are some other very good institutions with very great traditions. I must say that all these institutions will be open to the Andhras as they would be open to any others in India. The only thing which perhaps we are not prepared to do was to make any reservation for any particular State. We wish to be understood in this matter and that is why I bring it to the attention of the House.

I cannot adequately express, with all my knowledge of English, the feelings of joy at the fulfilment of the great ambition of the Andhra people and I wish the new State all success and prosperity.

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): I reciprocate the feelings so warmly expressed by Mr. Venkataraman. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all my Tamil friends for the sporting manner in which they took some of our attacks, and particularly our Mysore friends who in their traditional generous nature have taken some of our accusations in the proper spirit. I am very grateful in fact for the entire House for the very sympathetic manner in which they have considered our case.

There is one feeling—sometimes expressed by some members on the opposite side,—which I would like to resist. It is said that this Andhra province is extracted from this Government. I deny that. It is the Congress which has propagated the idea of linguistic provinces thirty years ago. It was great Congress men like Konda Venkatapayya Pantulu that started the Andhra movement. As lately as the thirties it was under the guidance of the late revered Motilal Nehru that the linguistic provinces were recommended. It is, therefore, fantastic to say that the Andhra province is extracted from this Government and I for one am sure that many of our people—I speak for those for whom I can speak—are thankful to this Government for having given us this. It is true that they want Visala Andhra: it is the aching desire of everyone of the four crores of Andhras, wherever they are. I am sure this Government will soon see their way to fulfil that also. We Andhras are sometimes emotional but always very frank. In times of great events and times of great stress it is Andhras that have stood first and foremost in the national movement and, if ever,—Lord forbid!—a national crisis comes, we shall be the first to stand in the forefront. I would like to assure this House that Visala Andhra will be the first contented well-integrated State of this great Indian Republic.

Prof. Agarwal (Wardha): I am not one of those who believe that reorganisation of the States will necessarily lead to any disintegration of this great country, but it all depends on the right perspective. My hon. friend Mr. Frank Anthony spoke very frankly. But his frankness was rather misplaced.

The Congress has always stood for a proper reorganisation of the States, because we believe that the States as they exist today are administrative monstrosities. The Britishers came to this country and carved out of this great land States as they liked, as they conquered territories.

The Congress has always said that in this process of reorganisation, language will necessarily play an important part, though not the only part. The latest resolution passed at Hyderabad made it very clear that the Congress will stand by that policy and although we do not want to encourage any kind of narrowness of outlook merely based on language, we do feel that from many points of view language is one of the very important factors. Of course, financial and economic factors, the factor of national

security are others. But we do want that this country should be properly reorganised as early as possible. Therefore, we have welcomed the announcement of the Prime Minister that soon a Commission will be appointed—I hope it will be sooner than later—which will go thoroughly into this question, not from the policy point of view, because we have always accepted that policy, but in order to study the whole question from the point of view of India as a whole. We do not want that States after States may come up as isolated events, creating troubles. For example, when Andhra was created first we thought that it will be the easiest. That was the only consideration. But, unfortunately we found that some unforeseen troubles started. The impression went round that the Government of India acceded to the creation of the new Andhra State because of violence or fasts. I would like to say with all the earnestness and emphasis at my command that this is a thoroughly wrong notion. I think if these disorders had not occurred Andhra would have come into being perhaps much earlier. Therefore, let nobody think that they will force the Government of India to have new States merely under threats either of fasts or of civil disorders and I will also say with all the emphasis, as one who has tried to study in some respects what Gandhiji stood for, that these fasts for the creation of new States are the most un-Gandhian. Vinobha Bhave has said so often that this is not the time, this is not the way in which we should try to indulge in fasts only for the creation of new States and trying to arouse strong feelings. But we do wish all God-speed to the new Andhra State. I believe that the creation of these new States on the basis of administrative and language convenience will foster the unity of India. The Andhras and Tamilians who perhaps may oppose the introduction of Hindi now because they feel that justice is not being done to them, will take to Hindi as the symbol of national unity with more enthusiasm.

While we discuss these things, I would earnestly appeal to all friends here that while they talk in terms of creation of new States let them emphasise the underlying unity of India. We are proud of the Indian culture. Let us not talk too enthusiastically about the regional culture. Of course, every region has some good points, points of language, literature and so on. But essentially we all stand for one great Indian culture of this land and the more we emphasise it the better. When I go to some parts of the country I find a tendency among some people to sing songs of the different regions. Now it is not a very healthy tendency. We must begin with 'Vande Mataram' and then we may sing our regional songs. That is the way in which we can create a better spirit. Of course Mr. Frank Anthony was rather pessimistic, but what he said has some truth in it, because if we do not look at the whole problem in the right perspective there are some inherent dangers. But I am sure that this country is great enough, the people of different regions are great enough not to indulge in activities of parochial nature and when the new States will be created, I am sure, they will favour unity. This country will rise to its full heights and will show to the world that we always believe in Indian culture and unity and that we can rise equal to the occasion.

I will also say one thing to the Andhra friends. I have been very much pained to hear that some people still think of scrapping prohibition. When they think of a new State and they think of the expenditure they say, what good is prohibition? For heaven's sake let the Andhra State not scrap prohibition which is our fundamental faith. Let the Andhra State be a Sarvodaya State and let it try to follow some new pattern of administration. Why can't we have a good capital in Kurnool, simple capital with small buildings but decent and comfortable buildings and, therefore, let us not talk too much in grandiloquent terms and think of increasing our expenditure and scrapping prohibition.

[Prof. Agarwal]

There is just one thing more and I have done. Although we do want to create new States, we do not want to upset the Five Year Plan. Let that always be in our mind that ultimately the basic problem in this country is poverty and unemployment and whatever we may do we must have restraint; we must have balance of mind and a sense of proportion so that we might not upset the very plan which is our hope for the future.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): This is a moment of consummation of the age-long desires of the Andhras and a moment when the thing for which they struggled, sacrificed and laboured has after all come into being. At this moment I will be failing in my duty if I do not pay homage to all those departed souls who worked with great enthusiasm, with great sacrifice for the realisation of this moment. We today who are alive have at least a chance of being able to participate in the fruits of their struggles but those put in selfless work, without such hopes for generations. It must be an occasion when we must pay homage to these people.

Now, Sir, I speak as one of the Andhras and I am depressed with the many surrounding circumstances that really are grouped together in the way of proper functioning of this Andhra experiment. Every one of you knows that this is a State which is created as an experiment and they would watch this experiment and then the fate of other provinces depends upon the success of this experiment. We have started under the auspices of what is most depressing. Well, at a moment like this, as an Andhra, I cannot but feel that we must discharge the responsibilities that are involved in the formation of this State and fulfil the dreams of those who sacrificed their lives. We have started, Sir, as I said, with very unpromising surroundings. We are thrown into the wilderness. We do not know where we are: no city for the Capital or headquarters. Practically it is like the experiment of the old Congress offices when they were being raided. People went with an umbrella; sat under a tree and then called it the Congress office. We are today driven into a situation of almost that kind.

Without any financial resources and with heavy debts on our shoulders we have to work this new experiment successfully for the fulfilment of the hopes of other sections of the country.

Here I would appeal again to the Central Government that it is their responsibility who have put us into this situation, depriving us of one part of the country Madras City because some people complained against its inclusion and finally leaving us without any money, to please provide us with sufficient funds and then we will certainly combine our efforts to make this experiment a success.

And then I would only say one other thing and that is this. In the course of the formation of this Andhra province, many occasions arose when we had to place our case for just and equitable treatment before you. In this struggle we had naturally to cross swords with our neighbours, Kannadigas on the one side and the Tamilians on the other. I would beg both these brothers and neighbourly States to look upon us as their former brothers. We have absolutely no ill-will towards any one of them. We have been only placing the difficulties that are in our way and it is because of that we made out a case before you and now that that moment is over I would beg of them to be very sympathetic towards us. They have promised goodwill but goodwill merely in words won't do. They must genuinely and sincerely feel on their part that we desire and deserve their continued goodwill.

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In this goodwill there is one thing. You know, unfortunately, in our Andhra country, even today there is no unified leadership. Even today there are so many other matters which we can well decide for other to copy. Some of our

experienced friends did mention it and I too feel on this occasion that we should emphasize the formation of village panchayat autonomous units and reduce our expenditure, and carry democracy into the villages and thus save the country.

And only one other thing and that is this: The experiment will only succeed if all of us, who have this responsibility, cast away communal feelings. When the whole world is watching us, it will be a big disappointment and shame to us if this part of the nation does not really progress. There are plenty of resources with us. What is required is some more time and good neighbourliness of all who will not create public opinion against us and then say, "Oh, the Andhra country is gone" and so on. You may individually feel happy about it; but it will reflect on the country as a whole. If the experiment fails all of you will suffer and we will suffer the most. Therefore, as one of the Andhras, I feel it is a moment not for jubilation but it is a moment for taking over a serious responsibility which we must discharge with firm determination.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : मुझे कहना तो बहुत कुछ था लेकिन आज चूंकि दस दिन बाद मुझे यह अवसर मिला है और समय बहुत कम है इस लिये अधिक न बोल कर केवल थोड़े से सजेशन देना चाहता हूं।

यह आंध्र विधेयक स्वीकृत कर के सदन ने भाषावार प्रान्त रचना का तत्व मान्य कर लिया है। इस लिये हाई पावर कमीशन की नियुक्ति यह अधिवेशन समाप्त होने के पूर्व हो जानी चाहिये जिस से कि इस तत्व का समस्त भारत में प्रयोग हो सके।

दूसरा मेरा सजेशन यह है कि इस समय भारत में भाषावाद से भी अधिक जातीयवाद प्रबल है। हर एक प्रान्त में एक न एक जातीय राज्य होने का भय है जैसे ही भाषावार प्रान्तों की रचना हो जायेगी हर एक प्रान्त में जातीय राज्य बनाने के लिये प्रयत्न होने लगेगा जैसे महाराष्ट्र में मराठा राज्य, आंध्र में रेड्डी राज्य। इस का फल यह होगा कि उन प्रान्तों में जो अछूत जाति के अल्पसंख्यक और दलित व्यक्ति हैं उन की स्थिति और भी खराब हो जायेगी। इस कारण उन के संरक्षण का प्रबन्ध अवश्य होना चाहिये यह मैं अपने होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कह देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि आप तो कैलाशपति हैं, और हमारे देशमुख साहब देश के मुख हैं। खाली मुख या खाली कैलाश को नहीं बल्कि दोनों को ही एक साथ ठीक तरह से चलना है। इस लिये हमारा जो भय है उसका समाधान होना चाहिये। जो अछूत जाति के लोग अल्प संख्या में हैं उनका क्या होगा ? जिस वक्त पंजाब में हिन्दी और पंजाबी का सवाल पैदा हुआ उस समय अछूतों पर बहुत अत्याचार और जुल्म हुए। यह भी मैं हाउस के सामने कहना चाहता हूं।

और महाराष्ट्र में भी गांधी वध के बाद जो कुछ मारपीट हुई उसमें हम में से कुछ को कष्ट उठाना पड़ा। दंगा करने में हम सम्मिलित नहीं हुए इसके लिये हमारे लोगों पर अत्याचार हुए। तो ऐसा होना चाहिये कि हम अल्पसंख्यकों को पर्याप्त संरक्षण मिलना चाहिये। अक्सर देहातों में हम लोग अल्प संख्या में हैं और हमारे साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता है। तो हम को यही भय है। वैसे तो भाषावार प्रान्त ठीक हैं और हम भी चाहते हैं कि संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र होना चाहिए लेकिन हमारे जो विभिन्न पार्टियों के नेता लोग हैं उन से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा करने में अल्प संख्यकों को पूरा संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। हम भी चाहते हैं कि हमारी संस्कृति का विकास हो और हम इसके खिलाफ कोई पोलीटीकल प्रोपेगेंडा नहीं करना चाहते

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश सब प्रकार से समृद्ध होना चाहिए और बम्बई, विदर्भ महाराष्ट्र, मराठवाडा, राकबनाना और निजाम को जल्दी से जल्दी अलग करना चाहिए। विशाल आन्ध्र भी बनना चाहिए और हैदराबाद का विभाजन करके, मराठवाड़ा, विदर्भ और बम्बई को मिला कर संयुक्त महाराष्ट्र बनाना चाहिये यह मेरी प्रार्थना है।

अभी बाउण्डरी कमीशन की बात कही गई। यह जो कमीशन बनेगा, इसमें अल्पसंख्यक लोगों के प्रतिनिधि को भी लेना चाहिए। आज कल यह होता है कि बड़े बड़े लोग लम्बी चौड़ी बातें कर लेते हैं और जो अल्पसंख्यक हैं उनको कोई नहीं पूछता मुझे दलित वर्ग का होने के कारण समय भी तीन मिनट का दिया गया जब कि दूसरे लोग काफी काफी समय तक बोले हैं। गोपालन जी और अन्य पार्टी के तो लीडर हैं वह तो आधा आधा घंटे बोले हैं। लेकिन मुझे तो इतना कम समया मिला है। तो आपने कोई ठेका नहीं ले रखा है। हम को भी उचित समय मिलना चाहिए। यही मुझे हाउस में निवेदन करना है और मैं विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should not fail to call a Kannada gentleman, Mr. Joachim Alva.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): We of this generation have witnessed two world-shaking events. One was when one man got a State without firing a shot! The other was when the man who worked for a State all his life got a shot into his heart. It was said of Mohammed Ali Jinnah that he got Pakistan without firing a shot. And the man who yearned and died for the freedom of India, Mahatma Gandhi, when the dream of Free India was about to be fulfilled and India was cut into two, he received a shot into his own heart. So also, be it said to the glory of Sriramulu that he carved out a State for the Andhras by the supreme sacrifice of his life. It will be an event which will be remembered for a long time to come. Few of us have the guts to go hunger-striking. The spirit may be willing but the flesh is weak and not strong for the occasion.

I am sorry my hon'ble friend Shri Anthony is not in the House. We of the Christian faith have much to be ashamed of. The followers of Christ who died on the Cross, His followers, especially the white followers have to be much ashamed of. Had it not been for the un-Christian acts of Christians in this country, I mean the white Christians, this country would not have witnessed the quarrels between the Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs in the last few generations. And even now they are carrying their machinations of pitting China against Japan, China against India and Russia, or Pakistan versus India with their own selfish ideas of material wealth and material advancement and amassment of as much gold and silver as they can get hold of.

As I said, I am sorry that my friend Mr. Anthony is not here. Why does the Queen of England go to Scotland to be crowned in a symbolic fashion? Scotland is a part of the United Kingdom. It is a tiny country. When the Queen is solemnly crowned with all her glory at Westminster in England, why does she go to Scotland to be crowned solemnly again? Only to satisfy the feelings of the Scots and to foster a feeling of nationalism. If these two small countries emphasise a kind of a linguistic division or affirmation, what about India with 350 million of population?

India is such a vast land. After all is said and done there are fifteen languages for the 350 million people. In 1787 when George Washington became the President of America there were only thirteen States. Today there are forty-eight States. And yet America

is able to assert herself in a united manner with all the forty-eight States.

We are twenty-seven States now—nine, eight and ten according to Part A, B, and C, respectively—under the articles of the Constitution. But on a linguistic division, we shall be fifteen States and no more! By this process of linguistic division we shall have fifteen States. Therefore we shall have lesser expenditure.

After all is said and done, today a process is set upon, a process under your valued and wise chairmanship—you have the brawn and brain of Andhra and Tamilnad together—and the hon. the Home Minister, coming from U.P. and who was nursed in the chambers of that great and eminent patrician amongst our patriots, the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, the father of our Prime Minister. My hon. friend Shri Gopalan referred to the Nehru Report yesterday. I was one of the few persons in this House who had the honour of being present at the Bombay AICC in 1927 when Pandit Motilal Nehru was authorised to draft it, when Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar was the President. However I may tell my friend Mr. Gopalan that that report was torn to pieces by Pandit Motilal Nehru himself on the banks of the river Ravi at Lahore on the midnight of the last day of the year 1929 because the British Government was not prepared to implement it? What we demanded in 1930 we have now achieved, though today we have it in a crippled form, with a division of this land.

The march for linguistic provinces now cannot be stopped. I want to point out to my friend Mr. Anthony that we Christians, who have been accustomed to talk in English from the time we took up our brushes and even after death, have to understand that we are a minority of hardly a few lakhs. We must talk in the language of the people. (*Interruption*). I am not giving way. Whether you like it or not we have to speak in our regional languages. From today every child will have to learn and speak in the regional language and the national language of Hindi and thereafter master English, German, Chinese or Russian. Three languages have to be learnt, without which no one will be a complete citizen.

The historic process is on. Today Andhra is born, and Karnataka is on its feet. You cannot deny to Karnataka what you gave to Andhra. I had the honour of accompanying the ex-President of the Congress, now hon. Member Babu Purushottamdas Tandon when he went down into Karnatak. He patiently heard the people there and has now strongly backed up their claims. With the other Kannada speaking areas joined to Mysore, a Karnataka State will have to be formed. I can tell you there will not be there in Karnatak, that kind of tantrums, machinations or hatred as we are seeing today. The people of Karnatak demand with one voice that Karnatak be formed forthwith and the Union Government can never ignore that demand. If perhaps the Tamilians who have the brain—and Tamil is one of the oldest languages in the world—had shown more tolerance and the Andhras more patience, there may not have been this fight that we are seeing today. Today we see a scramble for pots, pans and fans. When ushering in the new States there should be no such disputes or bickerings. We beg our Andhra brethren to regard themselves as a good daughter-in-law or rather a wife joining the husband or the son coming into his own house; we also beg that the Tamilians may be more generous in giving them all the requisite materials and help. The Andhras, even if they do not get it, will one day be strong enough by their own efforts and the Tamils none the poor for the giving. These are our wishes.

With these words I only wish to say that I am very grateful to you Sir, for giving me this chance to speak. This process of linguistic provinces is on and we shall build a united, strong India, irrespective of what my friend

[Shri Joachim Alva]

Mr. Anthony has said about dis-unity of the country. During the British regime there was unity only in the administration, and they pitted one section of the people against the other for keeping their own hold on this land.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Sir, I want to make one submission. Christians in our place speak Malayalam, not English.

Dr. Katju: I imagine the whole House will share my joy that this great debate is ending on a harmonious chord or a harmonious note. Many very difficult and controversial topics have been introduced. When my hon. friend, whom I admire so greatly, Mr. Gopalan, began, I thought—he said so—he was ending one debate and introducing another. He began with all sorts of provinces which we had in mind. I do not know what his schemes are. But, that is not the question today here. He quoted largely from the Congress literature. He said to us that he was a Member of the A.I.C.C. years ago. I do hope that he will leave his present company and come back to us. Perhaps he will find the atmosphere more congenial to fruitful effort rather than to destructive effort over there. He quoted largely from those resolutions. I have read them myself.....

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): And forgotten.

Dr. Katju: A lawyer never forgets. He may pretend to forget, but he never forgets, as you know. His is a very convenient memory. Please don't disturb me; I only want to speak for a few minutes.

We have all been brought up in those resolutions. We all know that it was due to Gandhiji's efforts that the Congress organisation was reorientated on that divisional basis. Please remember also that he did not divide that organisation solely on the linguistic basis, but it was what I may call on organisationally more easy basis. But, what I wanted to emphasise was that the leaders who were responsible for all these resolutions.

Shri S. S. More: Have gone.

Dr. Katju: Would you kindly pause for a minute? You have a bad habit of interrupting. I expect much better from an old gentleman like you.

Shri S. S. More: Sir, I protest.

Dr. Katju: Well, I withdraw; let us have 'middle-aged' man. You must set an example to other younger people.

I was coming to this. The people who were responsible for these resolutions, as my hon. friend said, some of them are no longer with us. I remember with great reverence today Sardar Patel, one of the architects of present day India. When you are talking of all these resolutions, please remember,—it is only an academic point and I do not want to pursue it further—all these resolutions were passed by the Indian National Congress when technically the regions known as Indian States, which covered 3/8ths of India, were not parties to these resolutions. Today, if you find the whole of India is represented here, it is mainly due to the efforts of Sardar Patel, and our great leaders, including the Leader of the House. What did they advise? It is rather curious that you go back to history, go back to 1923, 1927 and 1930. But, what did the very framers of these resolutions tell you in 1947, when India came into being?

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): Here is what Sardar Patel said.

Dr. Katju: I know.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What has he said?

Dr. Katju: You know what he has said.

What did he say when India came into being, when there was the great cataclysm, this great holocaust in 1947? There were all these Indian

States. The British were gone. They said to every Indian Ruler: you have had treaties with us; it is up to you now; you are all independent. There are small States in Utkal, Orissa; revenue 2 lakhs, revenue 50,000, revenue 3 lakhs; everybody became independent. Sardar Patel came there to the Government House at Cuttack. He assembled all of them. He said to them: you have all become independent; you have no treaties with us; you go ahead and run your administration; the only thing is this: up till now, you were depending on British arms, British army and British police to assist you; you have become independent; we will not give you that assistance. Any way that is beside the point in this discussion. The point that I am suggesting is this. Whatever the resolutions may be, Sardar Patel was a Member of that Committee known as the JVP Committee. What did he say there? I have had some talks with him. I was not in active politics because—Acharya Kripalani is not here, he has a poor opinion of Governors—I was in those days in Bengal. I used to come here once a year. I have spoken to Sardar Patel personally about all these matters, concerning all of us. We are all completely alive to the demands of the situation, to the march of time, march of the people. They go into the villages everywhere. It is not only you who go to Karnataka or Maharashtra. We are all familiar with them. We are all Indians. I have spoken to Sardar Patel. He said: you must wait a little; priorities come first. My hon. friend Mr. Anthony also said, priorities come first. He said; we must settle down, restore law and order. Could you imagine one crore of people—I have never read about it, I was a student of history in my days—such a tremendous migration of people, 5 million going from this side and another 5 million coming over here and spreading all over the land, Bengal, Punjab, etc.? He said: we have got to settle these things, we have got to consolidate our country, our freedom; these things will come later. He was not talking in terms of half a century or 25 years. He said: wait for 5 years, 10 years. I am very sorry, all of us lament, I lament deeply personally, that Gandhiji has been taken away from us and Sardar Patel has been taken away from us. Because, being the founders of this great India, they would have guided us at this moment. Of course, hunger strikes, fasts and all that: who led us into all that? Mahatma Gandhi, our Bapu. He would have told us what are the topics for hunger strikes and what are not. My words do not carry any weight. His words would have carried weight; but he has gone. Similarly, if Sardar Patel had been here, he would have guided us. People call me a sort of successor, somebody said yesterday about Malcolm Hailey, somebody said Maxwell, but nobody said, you are a successor of Sardar Patel here. You go back to pre-British times and British times. I simply wait to hear that I am also a successor of Rajaji. These are the immediate predecessors and I am trying to follow in my own poor way their footsteps. Sardar Patel used to say: consolidation of the unity of the country; preservation of the unity of the country; preservation of the morale of the services; get them fixed up because they are the frame which runs the institutions. Somebody was talking about Ministers and all that. These are different matters; but we must have a good civil service. Those five years have now gone. I myself ventured to say two days ago that personally I cannot understand democratic institutions and Parliament elected on adult franchise in a sort of a multi-lingual atmosphere. Supposing in this House, very many hon. friends speak in the national language, I believe there must be about 100 Members here who say, we are unable to follow. But supposing you were to say that the national language is not known—and English, I entirely agree, has got no future here—supposing every one of us were to speak in our own regional language, what will happen? We speak here in order to make ourselves understood, not for the love of our own voice. We speak here for the

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purpose of making ourselves understood, to bring other people round to our views, and to appreciate the other persons' views. Supposing we were to speak in our own regional languages, the thing would become a babel.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even otherwise also it happens. Even if there are no linguistic provinces, if English goes out and they do not know Hindi, what will happen?

Dr. Katju: I am only talking of today. If you go to composite Madras, there are four languages there. Go to composite Bombay. It is the same. You might remember in the last session we had one hon. Member speaking here. He began to speak. He did not know English. He did not know Hindi. He was a Harijan. We had a discussion, and Dr. Lanka Sundaram was acting as his interpreter. He said he wanted to take part in the debate on the Special Commissioner's report about the Scheduled Castes.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Scheduled Tribes.

Dr. Katju: It would not make much difference.

I do not want to go deeply into that. I say you cannot have democratic institutions functioning properly on a multi-lingual basis. My hon. friends are quoting largely very ancient resolutions of the Congress. I would ask Mr. Gopalan to read the most recent one. The Congress is not a static organization. Congress is a dynamic organization, functioning well. The ages are changing. First we had the steam age. Then we had the electric age. Now, we are in the atomic age, we are in the hydrogen bomb age. Therefore, I cannot say "Please go into Manu Smriti". You will say "What is Manu Smriti". Therefore, don't quote this is what the Congress said in 1923; this is what the Congress said in 1930. Why not see what the Congress said in 1953 at Hyderabad? We passed a big resolution.

Shri K. K. Basu: It is in the power age of the Congress.

Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayavada): You said just now it was not static, but dynamic. I can say that it is dieanaemic.

Dr. Katju: Here is a poetical observation, a poetic interruption, and goodness only knows what poets mean. I do not know. I am a very prosaic person.

Shri S. S. More: You know only procedure.

Dr. Katju: Very well, I was coming to the Boundary Commission. My hon. friend made a great appeal to me about the All-India Boundaries Commission. He is a very suspicious individual. He said: "It is also a dodge. You may appoint a boundary commission goodness knows when two or three years hence." He said: "Now definitely if you once announce here on the floor of this House that this All-India Boundaries Commission will be appointed within six months time, then there will be peace in the land." If you don't make that announcement, speaking about Malabar and Kerala and other provinces, he held out, of course indirectly, lots of threats, and he will see to it there will be this, there will be that. How did he gather that the All-India Boundaries Commission was not going to come quickly. Possibly we should do it in six months time, even earlier. I should like to have the All-India Boundaries Commission before the year closes, here in 1953 before this year closes. I should like to have it.

Shri Gadgil: That is the announcement by the Prime Minister.

Dr. Katju: Why did he say this. The leader of the Communist Party.....

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You have announced it now.

Dr. Katju: Therefore I say I want to make it quite clear, *viz.*, that the All-India Boundaries Commission will come soon, and we want to have done

with this problem. This All-India Boundaries Commission will examine the whole problem in one compact whole, not in compartments. We do not want to deal with Karnataka here, and then after two years with Utkal—a very favourite controversy—with which I am very familiar,—between Bengal and Bihar.....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): They want to be joined together as the United Provinces of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.

Dr. Katju: I do not know what Mr. Chatterjee feels here. There are my Bihari friends. I am prepared to join the whole of Bengal with Bihar. Will you take it? What more do you want? You get the whole of Bengal with Calcutta thrown in, and the jute mills and the textile mills. You go there.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has said he will appoint a Boundary Commission. He is deciding in advance!

Dr. Katju: I was speaking, as I said, because I have to deal with these matters there in another context. I thought it might be a matter of satisfaction...

Shri R. K. Chaudhury (Gauhati): On a point of information. Would it not be much better to join the backward provinces like Assam with the United Provinces?

Dr. Katju: It is a question of knowledge of geography. I do not know whether Assam is contiguous to the United Provinces. There will have to be some sort of corridor, but you better go before the Boundaries Commission, and put forward that proposition. They might give it.

Now, Sir, the very remarkable speech and very frank speech made by my hon. friend Mr. Frank Anthony has attracted attention.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: Mr. Frank.

Dr. Katju: I have my own views in this matter. He said: "Look at the past. The multi-lingual States have functioned". Of course, they functioned under the British regime with which my hon. friend has great ties of affection. I have also been present in the Legislatures which were constituted by the British. Up to 1892, Lord Lansdowne's time, it was completely despotic rule. Then we began with this school of local self-government and these Legislatures—these multi-lingual legislatures. There everybody spoke English. When my hon. friend is talking of multi-lingual provinces functioning, his idea is that the tie which binds them all together is the great English language in which he and I and many others of us have been brought up, in which all the Tamils have been brought up, all the Andhras have been brought up. That is the great language which binds us all. And as my hon. friend Mr. Alva said: "Just conceive for a moment that English disappears, what will happen?"

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Why conceive anything?

Dr. Katju: It is probably beyond his conception. So far as I am concerned, I know. He talked a lot. Of course, it was a very fine speech. But when we are talking of culture, I personally think that it is of great importance, fundamental importance, that we should talk not about religions and faiths and sects and all that, but one Indian culture. And if there is any Indian here who says: "Not only is my religion separate, not only is my regional language separate, but I have a separate culture of my own", then, speaking not as Home Minister, but as an Indian, I say: "This country is not for you. Go elsewhere."—because, we must have one Indian culture, whatever it is. I am not saying it is going to be some sort of a despotism, some sort of a domination. We are going to have one composite culture to which every single Indian, every single community—Parsi, Sikh, Jain, Hindu, Muslim, everybody who is living here—makes a fine contribution, and becomes proud of it, proud

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of that Indian culture. That is the ideal for which I live, and if my hon. friend Mr. Frank Anthony has got some other idea, because he was talking very much of culture, then I say he had better revise his notions, he had better take lessons from what is happening today. It is not so much that we should speak about, it is so much that we should think about. Read the newspapers. Go into the villages. My hon. friend Mr. Rajbhoj said something about the Scheduled Castes. When I hear those accounts, it pricks my heart, pains me considerably. You cannot find a solution by making speeches in Parliament or in the Legislatures, but we have got to find a solution in the villages themselves. You have got to carry on an agitation there for producing more and more amenities, more and more affection and more and more unity, for fostering this culture. Casteism, or communism or communalism—I said 'communism' also—or provincialism etc. is dead and gone. One thing which has caused me inexpressible joy is that even when the debate was in its most excited forms, from every side of this House, there was this pride in our great India, this necessity of having one united India, and that that unity shall under no circumstances be jeopardized. If you have this in your mind, then I say again that an all-India boundary commission will examine this matter and go into every question. If it is a settled question, it is a settled question. If the people of Karnataka want it, they are not going to rip it open. If it is a one-way traffic, it is a one-way traffic. If a thing has occurred, it has occurred. But the unity must not be jeopardized.

Coming to one particular matter to which my hon. friend Mr. More referred, *viz.*, the great Maharashtra province, it so happened that he did not tell us anything about the Maha Vidarbha. Where do they come into the picture? I am hearing of all sorts of things.

Shri S. S. More: Refer it to the boundary commission. We shall see about it.

Shri Gadgil: Refer it for every state, and be done with it.

Dr. Katju: So, please do not blame the Government. Only the other day, I had a letter from the Chief Minister there, that they will not take these people. So, you better settle it with your brothers in Nagpur, and brothers in Amaravati as to whether they will have a Maha Vidarbha or Maha Poona, or whatever it is, or where will they have their capital. I am not concerned with these matters, so I do not want to go on with this matter.

But as I said earlier, this debate ended with a very harmonious note, a very affectionate note, and I should like to end it again in that same note. I live in the hope that everything that has been said will be forgotten. It is now going to be 12 o'clock...(*Interruptions*).

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Does the hon. Minister want us to forget his promise about the boundary commission also?

Dr. Katju: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I think you must do something by way of rules or something else, to stop this habit of frequent interruptions. I seem to be the greatest victim of it.

I was speaking very seriously and saying that we shall all now pray that this great new State which is being formed will work well, and will draw lessons from the mistakes that have been made. Some people said in a very sarcastic tone—Mr. Anthony did it, and some other people also did it—that this movement is for getting ministerships and deputy ministerships. It was all, I say so without meaning any disrespect, not to my taste, and I suppose it was completely unfounded. I do not think that any one of us here is actuated by any such feelings. But supposing there have been mistakes of that description, I do hope that my colleagues and my friends and co-workers of all parties in Andhra Desh will, in setting up their home,

benefit from the mistakes made anywhere else. I remember when we started the Ministry in United Provinces in 1937—and the province remains the same today—we functioned with six ministers. Of course, now the work has changed enormously. This food business, this rationing business, the idea of a welfare state, the work of planning and development etc. have all increased enormously. But supposing you can do with less, and have economy, I am certain that the Andhra people who will take every matter into consideration, will show among themselves and to the rest of India a fine example of united effort. I hope not one discordant note shall be heard from Andhra Desh, not one single individual from Rayalaseema will come and say that in this new Andhra State, his interests have been neglected and have not received proper attention.

With these words, I beg to commend my motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It now remains for me to put the motion to the vote of the House.

Shri S. S. More: I think it will involve some amendment to the Constitution, and a particular majority will be needed. I am just asking you the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Article 4 of the Constitution provides that so far as this matter of carving out a new State is concerned, it shall not be deemed to be an amendment to the Constitution.

Shri S. S. More: The Schedules will have to be amended in the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Article 4(2) of the Constitution reads:

> "No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of Article 368."

So, there is no difficulty in the matter.

Before putting this motion for the vote of the House, I want to express my thanks personally, for all the members, on all sides, the Government as well as the Opposition members, for the harmonious manner in which they have conducted the deliberations here, though this is a Bill which would naturally evoke admiration on the one side, and on the other provoke comments and discussion in a heated manner. Ultimately after the full picture is drawn, the old lines and crawls have already faded out. I hope the same kind of mentality will prevail in the other House, and ere long this will become an accomplished fact, and on the 1st of October, the new Andhra State will come into existence. It is my great pleasure now to place this Bill as amended, before the House, for its acceptance.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE ESTATE DUTY BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the clause by clause consideration of the Bill to provide for the levy, and collection of an estate duty, as reported by the Select Committee.

May I suggest that clause 2 may stand over, because it is the definition clause?

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. *cum* Almora Distt.—South West *cum* Bareilly Distt.—North): Before you proceed further, may I know the programme of this discussion, clause by clause? On that depends the length to which an hon. Member will speak.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): They should not speak at all.

Shri C. D. Pande: Why not?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): So far as I remember, at the conference with the hon. Minister, it was agreed that we would get 10 days for the discussion on the clauses, and two days for the third reading. That was accepted.

Shri C. D. Pande: Today should not be included in those ten days.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought there were two more days for the general discussion, and that there were ten days allotted for this on the whole.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): It is a matter of record as to what was said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall find out what exactly has been agreed upon.

Shall we proceed with clause 2, or shall we take it up towards the end?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It will be more convenient if clause 2 is taken up now.

Clause 2.— (*Definitions.*)

Shri Telkikar (Nanded): Sir, I beg to move:

In page 1, line 24, at the end *add* 'and "dying" and "death" include legal death, as in the case of a Sanyasin renouncing the world:

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad Distt.—North): Sir, I beg to move:

In page 2, *omit* lines 1 to 4 and *renumber* subsequent parts accordingly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will first of all put all the Government amendments to the vote of the House. Thereafter I will consider what the other amendments are, whether they are barred if these are carried; if they are not carried, I will allow them. Shri Deshmukh.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Sir, I beg to move:

(1) In page 2, *for* lines 1 to 4, *substitute*:

> "(8) 'executor' means the executor or administrator of a deceased person;".

(2) In page 2, *for* lines 16 to 20, *substitute*:

> "(12) 'legal representative' means a person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person, and includes—
>
> (i) an executor,
>
> (ii) as regards any obligation under this Act, any person who takes possession of, or intermeddles with, the estate of a deceased person or any part thereof, and
>
> (iii) where the deceased was a coparcener of a Hindu family, the manager for the time being of the family;" and

(3) In page 2, *after* line 46, *insert*:

> '(16A) "public charitable purposes" means relief of the poor, education, medical relief and advancement of any other object of general public utility, but does not include a purpose which relates exclusively to religious teaching or worship;'

Now, I shall take the first and second together. In the original draft of the Estate Duty Bill, 1946, there was no definition of "legal representative" presumably because most of what the term conveyed according to the definition had already been included in the definition of 'executor'. Consistently with this definition, the framers of the original Bill used the expression 'executor' in clause 48 which is the present clause 51, when dealing with the liabilities and duties of accountable persons. The Select Committee of 1948, however, thought it advisable to insert a

definition of 'legal representative' on the lines of a corresponding definition in the Civil Procedure Code and made certain consequential changes in clause 49, which corresponds to the present clause 48. Now that Committee stated that such a definition was necessary for the purpose of making it clear that 'legal representative' of the deceased shall be accountable for the whole of the estate duty on the property passing on death, but shall not be liable for any duty in excess of the assets of the deceased which he actually received or might have received but for his own neglect or fault. Now, we have examined these two definitions and we find that there is a good deal of overlapping between the two. As at present defined, both 'executor' and 'legal representative' include persons who intermeddle with the estate of the deceased. In the U.K. law, which we have generally followed, the expression 'legal representative' does not appear at all. The only expression there used is 'executor' and he includes not only the administrator but any person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased.

Now, the main difficulty which seems to have confronted the Select Committee of 1948 is the special nature of the laws of succession and management of Hindu undivided family property, and in particular the position of the *Karta* of such families. We think the proposed amendments rectify the overlapping, but at the same time do not exclude from their scope the liabilities of all categories of accountable persons for the purpose of section 51. That is why in the definition of 'legal representative' you will find "'legal representative' means a person who in law represents the estate.....and includes an executor.." (which we have defined before). Then "as regards any obligation under this Act, any person who takes possession of, or intermeddles with, the estate of a deceased person or any part thereof", and particularly "(iii) "where the deceased was a coparcener of a Hindu family, the manager for the time being of the family". Therefore, the two together I think, make it comprehensive.

Then on the third amendment, I will speak afterwards, because that is entirely on a different subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. Amendments moved:

(1) In page 2, *for* lines 1 to 4, *substitute*:

"(8) 'executor' means the executor or administrator of a deceased person;" and

(2) In page 2, *for* lines 16 to 20, *substitute*:

"(12) 'legal representative' means a person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person, and includes—

(i) an executor,

(ii) as regards any obligation under this Act, any person who takes possession of, or intermeddles with, the estate of a deceased person or any part thereof, and

(iii) where the deceased was a coparcener of a Hindu family, the manager for the time being of the family;"

Both these amendments are now before the House. Mr. Kilachand.

Shri Tulsidas (Mehsana West): I could well understand what the hon. the Finance Minister was saying. But I would like to let him know the difficulties apprehended in this particular change in definition. The same difficulty was also there when the old definition was there. The effect of the amendment is to include the definition of the executor in the expression 'legal representative'. "An executor" is "any person who takes possession of the estate of a deceased person"; the obligation of an executor is under clause 55 of the Bill, and that obligation is only if he applies for a grant of representation. A person appointed as executor is not bound

[Shri Tulsidas]

to act as such, nor is he bound to renounce. If somebody else applies for a grant of representation, the court would require him to obtain a renunciation from an executor appointed by will, and only in such cases would a renunciation ordinarily be taken from an executor.

[SHRI PATASKAR *in the Chair*]

Therefore, it is not proper, in my opinion, that an executor who has not taken possession of the estate or not done any act as representing the estate, should incur any liability under the Bill. I have not got an amendment on this, but I would like to request the hon. the Finance Minister to take this into consideration: whether the amendment which he has moved to clause 2(8)—if put in this manner—would not solve the difficulty which I have pointed out, *i.e.* "'executor' means the executor who has applied for a grant of representation or administration of a deceased person". I would like the Finance Minister to let me know whether the difficulty which I pointed out would be met under the new definition which has been sought for.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: May I point out one thing, Sir? I hope the intention of the Finance Minister is not really to make a departure from the English law. Under the English law, 'executor' includes a duly constituted executor and it also includes any person who takes possession of or intermeddles with the property of the deceased. I take it, Sir, that it is not the intention of the Finance Minister to really impose any further obligation. Supposing a man dies nominating 5 persons as executors and then some of them have got nothing to do with the estate and they never accept the responsibility of executorship, never apply for probate or never apply for any kind of administration or representation and they do not intermeddle with the estate, then I take it that there is no intention to go in for them in any shape or form. I take it that the intention is that when he applies for probate under section 55, then some responsibility is to be put upon him. He must specify all the chargeable property with the usual affidavit of valuation or if he does not do it and still intermeddles with the estate, then he becomes *'executor de son tort'*. Simply because a person is named in the will no responsibility should attach to him. I think it is rather dangerous to accept my friend's suggestion because, simply because a man applies for probate, I do not think he should be saddled with all the obligations. I may apply for the probate of a will but, at the same time, it may be thrown out on the ground that there was no testamentary capacity or for some other cause. Therefore, I do not think an executor should mean a duly constituted executor unless it is one to whom probate has been granted by a testamentary court or when he functions as such and takes upon himself the responsibility. I think it should be made clear by the hon. Finance Minister that there is no intention to cast any liability on any person simply because he has been named as executor in the will. You do not put any obligation on him; either he must apply or he must intermeddle with the estate and then the liability should come.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is right, Sir. There is no intention to cast any further obligation on an executor than is contained in the U.K. law. That is why we have brought this definition of an executor. Any person who intermeddles may not be an executor and yet he may be brought in as legal representative. That is why we have taken out from the original definition of executor, 'any person who intermeddles etc.'

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): The definition suggested or sought to be amended now has to be read with clause 55. I am trying to understand

what is in the mind of the Finance Minister. It means that the moment somebody has applied for the grant of probate, that is enough to cast the obligation If there is more than one person named in the will, the obligation should be only on those who accept to play the role of the executor. I support Mr. Chatterjee in saying that if a man has shown his willingness to act as executor by any such overt act, then alone he should be saddled with the responsibility. Suppose a man on the eve of his death names half a dozen persons from distant places as his executors, they may not be knowing anything of the property. I may be wrong...

Shri Gadgil: But there is no obligation on them to accept that position.

Shri S. S. More: But, I think there is no provision to that effect.

You have to read the amended definition along with clause 55. You cannot take the definition separately from clause 55. You must read them together and the result will be that the burden will be thrown upon those persons who are not keen on taking the responsibility or who have been appointed as executors. There is no law that the executor shall be appointed only with consent like our election agents. Any person can, without informing any other person, name him as an executor. Suppose a man mentions A,B,C and D as his executors and B, C and D do not choose to take that responsibility—they may not be even at the place where the estate is. It is very complicated. I would rather request the Finance Minister to precisely define the ambit of what he means.

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Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I should also like to point out one difficulty so far as this definition is concerned. It often happens that some 6 persons are named as executors in a will. But the grant of probate is made only in favour of one or two. The rest may not renounce. But, if these two die they may apply later on. So, I think we should explain this position. We must know who will be liable. At first he may not renounce but subsequently he may renounce in writing. There is no obligation in law that an executor should renounce if he does not want to act as such.

Shri Gadgil: He must act with ordinary caution.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): There is one difficulty which I foresee and that is when a testator executes a will. Take it that A or B has been appointed as executor. They may not be aware of it at all, till the contents of the will are made known to them and they agree to undertake the responsibility of the executor The definition, as it stands is indicative of the fact that as soon as the testator dies making A his executor, the result will be that A stands named as the executor though A may not be aware of that fact even.

Shri C. D. Pande: And he may not be willing to accept.

Shri Tek Chand: And when he becomes aware of the fact, he may not like to undertake the responsibility of executorship. Executorship cannot be fastened on a person willy-nilly. He has to be agreeable to undertake the responsibility.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: He must function.

Shri Tek Chand: Therefore, it is very desirable that when we are considering the name of an executor and fastening him with responsibility, it must be made known to him that he is an executor under the will. He must have undertaken the responsibility willingly. It may be as I just heard it observed that it is open to him to renounce. But the responsibility is already there and a subsequent renunciation may not absolve him from the responsibility that he has already got to shoulder in view of the definition.

Shri C. C. Shah (Gohilwad-Sorath): I think there is no difficulty at all. A definition does not create any obligation. A definition says what an executor or a legal representative means. The obligation of the executor comes under clause 55 and that of a legal representative under clause 51.

Now, under clause 55, the only obligation of an executor is to file the account as prescribed thereunder. The obligation will fall upon the executor who applies for probate. It cannot possibly fall upon any executor, who does not apply for a probate. A person may be named as executor, but...

Shri S. S. More: What is the basis of this particular suggestion?

Mr. Chairman: I will also draw the attention of the hon. Member to the case in which the grant of representation is applied for within 6 months of the death.

Shri C. C. Shah: In the case in which a grant of representation is applied for within 6 months, the executor has to file the accounts. It is the obligation only upon the person who has applied for that grant. That obligation cannot fall upon any other person who has not applied for the grant. It is abundantly clear from the clause as it stands. If there are 6 executors named in the will, only the executor who applies for the grant is under an obligation to file the accounts; or a person who has inter-meddled with the estate and is an *executor de son tort*. All the executors have the opportunity to apply for probate. If they have taken advantage of that opportunity, then the obligation falls upon them. But the definition does not mean that every person named in the will, even though he has not applied for the grant himself, must necessarily file the account. It cannot by any stretch of imagination mean that and I think there is no apprehension of any kind whatever that it throws upon an executor an obligation which he does not wish to undertake, either when he renounces the executorship or when he does not know. It makes no difference. It is only when he applies for probate that the obligation is thrown upon him to file the account. The definition of both 'legal representative' and 'executor' as they stand at present are perfectly clear and there is no further obligation. The definition of 'legal representative' is an inclusive definition; that is to say, it includes an 'executor' as well as the other two categories of persons who in law are executors *de son tort* or who intermeddle with the estate, or as managers of a joint family co-parcenary, because the obligation to pay estate duty under clause 51 is on the legal representative. So far as the executor is concerned, under clause 55 the only obligation is to file the account under section 19-I of the Court Fees Act. Therefore, the definition of 'legal representative' must be wider to include every category of persons on whom obligation to pay estate duty falls. In either case no obligation is sought to be cast on any person who either does not apply for probate or intermeddles with the estate.

Shri S. S. More: I wish with due deference to the Treasury Benches to submit that the intention should be brought very clearly in the Bill itself. This is a new piece of legislation. It is, therefore, much better to err on the side of superfluity. If we lay it down that an executor means an executor who has accepted the responsibility or who has been appointed, or granted representation, whatever you may call it and that person alone shall be responsible, then all these difficulties will be removed. I would in this connection draw the attention of the Finance Minister and his Deputy to sub-clause (a) of clause 55 which says:

> "the executor .. shall ... deliver a copy of the affidavit with the account to the Controller."

It is a categorical obligation.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: There is some point in Mr. More's observation. I want in this connection to draw the attention of the hon. the Finance Minister to the definition of "executor" in the Indian Succession Act. Under section 2 (which as you know in the definition section) an "executor" means "a person to whom the execution of the last will of a deceased person is by the testator's appointment confided". Therefore, if a man appoints A,B,C,D, and E as executors, names them in the will, they become automatically executors under the Indian Succession Act. Although only A, B and C are willing to function and apply, and D and E do not wish to function and intermeddle, they may be saddled with some obligation. Obviously, the intention of the Government is to make the executor who is actually applying to file the affidavit of valuation and to make disclosures to the best of his knowledge. That should be made clear. Otherwise it may be that a non-functioning executor, simply because he is named in the will, will be held responsible. So, clause 55 should be so worded as to make it clear that although they may be all called executors under the Indian Succession Act, the liability under clause 55 is only limited to the functioning executor who wants to make an application.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The definition of the executor in the original Bill was wrong. Now we rescued the executor from that. We say an executor is an executor, which does not define, but which certainly clarifies. Then we say that the legal representative includes an executor, a person who intermeddles and the *karta* of an Hindu Undivided family. In clause 51 certain persons are held accountable, including an executor. Clause 55 goes on to say how an executor becomes accountable. Now, if there is some doubt as to which of these executors is meant of all those who become accountable under clause 51, then I think one could think of some clarification in the language of clause 55, to make that clear. But I think we can proceed with this.

Mr. Chairman: There is no difficulty so far as 'definition' is concerned. We shall deal with it when we come to clause 55. I will now put the first amendment to the House:

The question is:

In page 2, *for* lines 1 to 4, *substitute*:

"(8) 'executor' means the executor or administrator of a deceased person;"

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put the second amendment to the House.

The question is:

In page 2, *for* lines 16 to 20, *substitute*:

"(12) 'legal representative' means a person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person, and includes—

(i) an executor,

(ii) as regards any obligation under this Act, any person who takes possession of, or intermeddles with, the estate of a deceased person or any part thereof, and

(iii) where the deceased was a coparcener of a Hindu family, the manager for the time being of the family".

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Sir, the third amendment moved by me reads:

In page 2, *after* line 46, *insert*—

'(16A) "public charitable purposes" means relief of the poor, education, medical relief and advancement of any other object of general public utility, but does not include a purpose which relates exclusively to religious teaching or worship;'

In the proviso to clause (8), relating to gifts within a certain period before death, of the original Bill of 1946, the

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

words used were "public or charitable purposes". The Select Committee of 1948, substituted those words by the expression "public charitable purposes" with a view to restricting the application of the proviso to gifts made to public charities only. The revised expression has, however, not been defined anywhere in the Bill, although it has been used in several clauses.

Now, doubts have been expressed as to its exact scope and meaning. Some are of the view that the expression as it stands at present may have the unintended effect of not covering gifts to certain public purposes. It is, therefore, better, we thought, to define the expression so as to remove any ambiguity as to its meaning. I said in my speech on the 20th August 1953 that it was our intention to express the same meaning, or attach the same meaning to this term as is given in the Charitable Endowments Act or the Income-tax Act. The proposed amendment broadly gives effect to this intention and has been inserted in the definition clause and not in clause 9, because the expression appears in more than one place in the Bill.

Now there are two broad features of this definition to which I wish to draw attention. Firstly, it specifically excludes a purpose which relates exclusively to religious teaching or worship. In other words gifts for temples, mosques or churches will not be included in 'public charitable purposes'. This is the position in the United Kingdom law as well as in our own Income-tax Law. In the latter, although incomes of public religious trusts themselves are excluded from the tax, donations to such religious institutions are not exempt from tax at all.

Such exemption to donations applies only to those for public charitable purposes.

Now the expression "general public utility" is also used in the Income-Tax Act and thanks to a very large number of judicial decisions its scope is now adequately defined. Thus "general utility" would include contributions for the making of public parks, museums or Dharamashalas.

Again the word "public" has to be construed properly and the mere fact that the number of beneficiaries is considerable cannot raise private benefaction into the class of "charitable gifts". The real test is whether the charity is for the benefit of the community or of an appreciably important class of the community. The inhabitants of a town or any particular class of inhabitants may, for instance, be the objects of such a gift but private individuals or a fluctuating body of private individuals cannot be. A trust for the benefit of the members of a club or the employees of a company or a factory would fail to satisfy the criterion of public charity because it is merely for the benefit of a fluctuating body of private individuals. In short to satisfy the test, the object need not be for the benefit of the whole of mankind or of all the persons living in our country or in a particular State. It is sufficient if the intention is to benefit a sufficiently large section of the public as distinguished from specified individuals

Now it has been urged by some members that "public purpose" as distinguished from "public charitable purpose" should also be entitled to the concession proposed for "public charitable purpose". But in view of the explanation given, it would be appreciated that all the objects of "general public utility" are covered. If the concession is given also to purely "public charities" as such, then the rulings in the United Kingdom indicate that these will cover gifts to political party funds, regimental mess funds etc. Now it is not our intention to extend the scope of this to that extent and, therefore, such charities have been excluded.

Now, I should like to emphasise that at the moment we are concerned

neither with prohibiting nor restricting certain charities nor directing them to certain other channels. So far as this Bill is concerned, all that happens is that if a certain gift falls within this clause then the statutory period for exclusion is a shorter one i.e. instead of two years you have six months and I am inclined to think, Sir, that although the matter is a difficult one, for this limited purpose the definition proposed is both reasonable and adequate. I have considered whether it was possible to translate here the definition used in section 15(b) of the Income-Tax Act but the whole pattern of that Clause is different. It starts with saying "all the charitable purposes". Then it goes on to refer to donations to certain institutions and then it goes on to specify the institutions to exclude some. We found this explanation too unwieldy to be introduced into this Bill. That is why we have adopted this alternative.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 2, *after* line 46, *insert*—

'(16A) "public charitable purposes" means relief of the poor, education, medical relief and advancement of any other object of general public utility, but does not include a purpose which relates exclusively to religious teaching or worship;'.

श्री बी० पी० सिंह (मुंगेर-सदर तथा जमुई): मैं कहूंगा कि इस धारा में रिलिजस टीचिंग का अर्थ बहुत संकीर्ण दायरे में लिया गया है। इसलिये इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं थोड़ा प्रकाश चाहता हूं।

Shri Telkikar: Sir, I beg to move:

In the amendment proposed by Shri C. D. Deshmukh, *after* "exclusively" *insert* "or predominantly".

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In the amendment proposed by Shri C. D. Deshmukh, *after* "exclusively" *insert* "or predominantly".

Shri S. M. More: Sir, I beg to move:

In page 2, *after* line 46, *insert*—

'(16A) "Public charitable purpose" includes relief of the poor, education, medical relief and the advancement of any other object of general public utility but does not include a purpose which relates exclusively to religious teaching or worship or a purpose which is communal unless the gift is for the benefit of the backward communities and scheduled castes and tribes;'.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 2, *after* line 46, *insert*—

'(16A) "Public charitable purpose" includes relief of the poor, education, medical relief and the advancement of any other object of general public utility but does not include a purpose which relates exclusively to religious teaching or worship or a purpose which is communal unless the gift is for the benefit of the backward communities and scheduled castes and tribes;'.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Sir, I accept the amendment moved by Shri More.

Pandit C. N. Malviya (Raisen): I have given notice of two amendments, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry the notice has been received only today and unless the Government is prepared to accept them I am not prepared to allow them.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am not prepared to accept them.

Shri N. P. Nathwani (Sorath): Sir, my amendment is covered by the

[Shri N. P. Nathwani]

amendment moved by Shri More but, I want to speak on it.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri N. P. Nathwani: In my amendment which I wanted to move but which I have not moved I asked to omit caste or communal charities from the definition but as the Government has now shown its willingness to accept the amendment moved by Mr. More I will deal with that amendment.

This amendment seeks to exclude from the category of public charities the trusts created exclusively for religious teaching. I do not know what is the occasion for excluding trusts created for religious teachings. I could understand that trusts created for religious worship might be exempted at this stage in the present set-up of our society. It might be considered that there are enough temples and other places of worship and no encouragement should be given to these kinds of trusts. As far as I can see and my suspicion is that the definition is adopted from the Charitable Endowment Act, where the purpose was not to interfere with the trusts for religious teaching and worship, these two kinds of trusts were omitted. For our present purpose we should consider whether we should eliminate trusts for religious teaching. So far as I can see, any trust which is created for the spread of religious teaching is bound to promote humanity and kindness—of course if its teaching is imparted in a proper manner and so as not to engender a narrow or a bigoted outlook. My humble submission is that this amendment should be dropped out altogether. As I say, this definition is given in the Charitable Endowments Act of 1890, and that Act was meant to control other types of charitable trusts and the intention of the Government was not to govern or regulate trusts for religious teaching.

Again, I am afraid that if you retain the word "exclusively" it can be circumvented.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri M. C. Shah): Exclusively or predominantly.

Shri N. P. Nathwani: My submission is that Mr. More's amendment should be amplified on the lines of the provisions contained in the Finance Act, 1953. I cannot understand on what principle a line of distinction is sought to be drawn between exemptions which are given there and exemptions which are sought to be given here. Income-tax and Estate Duty, both of them are taxing statutes. As some writers have observed, estate duty is an income-tax backwards. Therefore in the interest of consistency also you should adopt the language which is set out in the Finance Act, 1953. I refer to the language embodied in section 15B where a certain Explanation is given which says that trusts or donations meant "for the benefit of scheduled castes, backward classes, scheduled tribes or of women and children shall not be deemed to be an institution or fund expressed to be for the benefit of a religious community within the meaning of clause (ii)."

You will recollect that under the amended Section 15B of the Income-tax Act certain donations are exempted from income-tax provided they satisfy certain conditions. One of the conditions is that such trusts should not be expressed to be for the benefit of any particular religious community. That is to say, it should not be of a communal nature. By that Explanation certain kinds of trusts are sought to be excluded. As recently as April 1953 the Government has formulated this policy.

Therefore, both on principle and in the interest of consistency and uniformity you must adopt the same language here.

Lastly, I have to suggest a small drafting change and it is about the word 'public'. I cannot understand the expression 'public charitable purposes', why the word 'public' should occur in the expression. Every lawyer

member in the House knows that in order to be charitable, a purpose must be public. In law there is nothing like private charitable purpose or private charity.

Shri S. S. More: Are there not private charities?

Shri N. P. Nathwani: In law they are not "charity". It is not a "charitable purpose". The word "public" is redundant in my submission. Secondly, I submit that even in the Income-tax Act you have not used the words "public charitable purpose". I submit that the same language must be used in both the Acts because both the Acts are kindred and both are taxing statutes. Captious lawyers might pounce upon the word "public" or the provisions might be misunderstood. That is why I submit that the word 'public' should be dropped from the proposed definition.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): Sir, I beg to move:

In page 2, *after* line 46, *insert*:

> '(16A) "public charitable purpose" includes medical relief to the indigent, education or relief to the poor irrespective of communities or any other benefit for the public, but does not include a purpose for the promotion of religious teaching or worship or anything for the advancement of a religious or communal cause;'.

Sir, it is almost the same as the amendment of Mr. More, but with this difference that while charities *exclusively* for these purposes are sought to be excluded by Mr. More's amendment, I would have it that charities which have *anything to do with* the advancement of religious or communal causes also should be excluded.

Shri M. C. Shah: We are agreed to "exclusively or predominantly".

Shri V. P. Nayar: My point is that all charities which have even the remotest connection to anything religious should be excluded. I think the Deputy Finance Minister understands the point. You know all of a sudden tax-dodgers have a religious feeling. Overnight they become devotees, and you find the worst black-marketers in the Gandhighat finding ants to feed because there are no other persons! Such people will have charities created. Therefore, when you exclude this type of charities which are for religious or communal causes you must exclude charities which have anything to do with religion or any communal cause.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 2, *after* line 46, *insert*:

> '(16A) "public charitable purpose" includes medical relief to the indigent, education or relief to the poor irrespective of communities or any other benefit for the public, but does not include a purpose for the promotion of religious teaching or worship or anything for the advancement of a religious or communal cause;'.

Shri C. D. Pande: There is a lot of confusion in this. I want to make a few observations in this regard. In India, particularly among Hindus the intermingling between religion and culture is so much that it is very difficult to make a demarcation as to where there is religion and where there is culture and learning. I will give you a few examples as to how the difficulty will arise. How will you classify a trust for Gita Prachar? It is purely spread of knowledge and philosophy. Many people will think that Gita prachar is a religious function. May I ask the Finance Minister whether any contribution to the Vedanta Society will be a religious charity or a non-religious charity? In the same manner suppose there is one man who wants to establish a Sanskrit Pathasala. It may have something to do with religious sentiment. But the mere learning of Sanskrit is not religion at all. How will you classify it? Because a section will not go there you

[Shri C. D. Pande]

can say it excludes certain communities. There are Gita Prachar Samities. Will charities made to such institutions be considered religious or cultural? (*An Hon. Member*: There is Ramakrishna Mission.) What I say is there is great intermingling between religion and culture. Let there be no restriction on charities and let true religion prosper because real religion and culture are one and the same thing.

Shri Gadgil: The amendment moved by Mr. More is accepted by the Government. I am suggesting for the consideration of Government whether they should not accept amendment moved by Shri Telkikar.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We accept that.

Shri Gadgil: Otherwise, if the word "predominantly" is not there and it remains only as "exclusively", advantage may be taken of this, and one rupee for other purposes and ninety-nine rupees for religious purposes will be the best expedient adopted to avoid being subject to tax.

Mr. Chairman: The suggestion is that amendment moved by Shri Telkikar should also be accepted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We are accepting it.

Shri S. S. More: Are you accepting both the amendments?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Is the hon. Finance Minister accepting amendment moved by Shri More?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am accepting it with a slight drafting change. For the words "purpose which is communal unless the gift is for the benefit of..." it will be "purpose which is communal unless the purpose is one for the benefit of...". That is only grammatical.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I am pointing out that really this amendment should not be accepted. I shall say why. So far as we know, the hon. Minister's amendment is based upon the Indian Income-tax Act and the Charitable Endowments Act. That is the assurance that he gave to the House and he has incorporated all the provisions there. If you look at the rulings under the Indian Income-tax Act, you will find the position is this. Supposing in a predominantly Hindu area you make a gift for building a hospital for Hindu widows, you do not specify anything else, you only say, I am giving two lakhs for this kind of charity, building a hospital for Hindu widows, what happens? According to Mr. More's amendment that would be shut out.

Shri C. D. Pande: For Maharattas it is all right.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: For non-Brahmin Maharattas it is all right. What I am pointing out is, according to the judgment of the Privy Council in the Tribune case and according to the judgment of the Calcutta High Court in Shrimati Charusila Dasi's case, if you give it to some charitable institution or hospital or something like that, Tol or College, for all the Members of the Hindu community, that is perfectly a good public charitable trust. That trust should be allowed. What I am submitting is this. By accepting Mr. More's amendment, you will be penalising that kind of thing. Just see what Mr. More says. He is asking the House to accept Mr. Deshmukh's first portion. It would include relief of the poor, education, medical relief and the advancement of any other object of general public utility, but does not include a purpose which relates exclusively, I take it also, or predominantly, to religious teaching or worship or a purpose which is communal unless the gift is for the benefit of the backward communities and scheduled castes and tribes. Suppose in a predominantly Muslim area, a Muslim gentleman says, I give it to all Muslims; what will happen?

He does not say any group or sect or portion of Muslims. Take for instance, the Governor of my province. He is giving large donations for all Christians. These are public charitable purposes. Under the Indian Income-tax Act, it has been held both by the Privy Council and all the High Courts that it is a good public charitable trust.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: For what purpose? Not for purposes of 15B.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It has been held by the Privy Council that if you give to all members of the Hindu community, it will be a perfectly good charitable trust.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: For the purpose of exempting the income from taxation. I am referring to 15B which we amended recently. That excludes donations to a trust and that refers to religious community.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: What I am pointing out is this. You are now going to define public charitable trusts. That is the idea. The hon. Finance Minister said, that was his assurance or what he said in this House, I am going to put in what is in the Indian Income-tax Act.....

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: In 15B.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee:.....and also what is in the Charitable Endowments Act. His amendment, as he has tabled it, is in perfect consonance with that assurance. I submit he should stop there. If he accepts Mr. More's amendment, what will happen? No Hindu can say, I make this donation for building a Home for Hindu widows. You cannot do it.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: He can do it. Only he has to postpone his death for two years.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: You should not take away this benefit from him. I give it for that sole purpose. You should not penalise that. You are conferring a benefit. It would not be right or fair to make this provision. As the Finance Minister was saying some time ago, the judicial decisions have now settled the law. You know the ambit and contour of the donations to be protected. Why add to it? If you give the benefit to scheduled castes, or backward communities, I am perfectly happy. Why penalise this kind of thing?

Shri S. S. More: May I say a word in reply, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Let us hear what the other hon. Members have to say. Then, you can reply better.

Shri Tek Chand: The hon. Finance Minister has expressed his willingness to accept Mr. More's amendment. So far as the essential features of his amendment are concerned, I have no dispute. Some of them I approve of. Instead of the word 'means' he has substituted the word 'includes'. That is very laudable. About the 5th line, he says, 'or predominantly to religious teaching or worship'. I submit that possibly a *via media* could be found for religious teaching to enjoy exemption, but not religious worship, because, religious teaching contains more or less the accepted and universal truths. Therefore, if there is an endowment or charity for purposes of religious teaching, you may be pleased to exempt that; but if it is exclusively for religious worship, then, of course, you may not. That is one *via media* I submit.

The second point that I wish to urge in connection with this amendment is this. The wording here is ".....or a purpose which is communal". The word 'communal' has acquired lately a derivative sense which we in this country understand. But, all English-knowing people do not take the word 'communal' as we understand it, but use it in its wider sense. Therefore, the moment you use the word 'communal' in the dictionary meaning, it is intended to cover the entire Indian community. But, what we understand in our country, lately, by the word 'communal' is a derivative meaning, that is, of a particular religious denomina-

[Shri Tek Chand]

tion. Therefore, the word 'communal' not being the subject of any definition is apt to confuse when it comes to deciding matters. Therefore, if instead of 'communal' it could be denominational or pertaining to a religious denomination, that would be in the interests of clarity, because 'communal' as I see it, embraces the entire community.

Then, there is another suggestion that I wish to make. That is only for the purpose of drafting. As the provision stands, it will create considerable confusion and difficulty: I refer to the two 'and's. The wording is: "unless the gift is for the benefit of the backward communities and scheduled castes and tribes". The difficulty may be that the gift must cover all the three in order to earn the exemption. My suggestion therefore is that it should read like this: "for the benefit of the backward communities, scheduled castes or tribes". That is to say, if the object of the gift is any one of these three, that should earn its exemption: not that all these three things must be there. Therefore, the omission of the two 'and's and the substitution of the second 'and' by 'or' would be extremely desirable. Otherwise, if you take the literal sense, it will mean that the gift is for A only, that is, for the first category namely, it is not for scheduled castes. Therefore, my suggestion is that the first 'and' should be dropped and instead of the second 'and' there should be 'or' : that is to say: for the benefit of the backward communities, scheduled castes or tribes.

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.—South): I wish to point out that the words that have been put in by the hon. Finance Minister are: "but does not include a purpose which relates exclusively to religious teaching or worship" are not necessary. Another amendment has been moved by Mr. More and the very object with which these words have been put in is frustrated. The object is to make this Bill non-communal. When these words are put in, they make the Bill purely communal. If you stop here: "public charitable purposes means relief of the poor, education, medical relief and advancement of any other object of general public utility." If you stop there, you are quite non-communal because you define public charities as things which are for the public good. Now, you want to introduce these words "religious teaching or worship". Now you enter the domain of worship and religion. That means that you want to condemn either the Hindus or the Muslims or other people. No person can make a charity for a temple. Suppose I want to make a charity in favour of Raghunath Mandir at Ayodhya, you will call me communal because you have included the word "worship" here. I say when you introduce the word "worship" here, you become communal, not I, because you interfere with my religion. The country is secular. So, you should not touch any religion. If I give any money to a Gurdwara, I am called communal. Why? As soon as you exclude that Gurdwara, you are communal, not I. If I were to make a charity for Hindu widows, you say "you are communal". I say "No. Your Act is communal because you want to touch religion at every point."

I submit with all the force that I command that in showing and proving that you are non-communal, you become communal.

Shri C. D. Pande: Anti-religious.

Shri Dhulekar: When Mr. More says "unless it is for the sake of backward tribes", he introduces the communal question. What is meant by "communal". I say communal riots mean Hindu-Muslim riots in India. You cannot say "communal" has the dictionary meaning. My learned friend just now showed that "communal' is derived from "community", but in India, what is communal? A Brahmin and non-Brahmin question

is a communal question. A Sikh and non-Sikh question is a communal question. A Punjabi and non-Punjabi question is a communal question. How are you going to define it? So I say if this word "communal" has been accepted, it is certainly a very great wrong to the great community of India.

I say whenever you want to get through a Bill kindly don't try to become communal by saying and by making us believe that you are non-communal. You have defined already "public charities" as really "for relief of the poor, education, medical relief, advancement of any other object of general public utility". Why do you want to bring all these communal ideas? I say certainly that whoever introduces anything about communal gifts has something lurking, a suspicion at the back, and I say that he is communal. And I suggest to the hon. Finance Minister that whoever may have guided him to put in these words is also certainly communal. Because he has put in this amendment, and this means that certain people approached him, and he has put this amendment. That is why I say whoever approached him were certainly communal. And I also request Mr. More that he should take back his amendment. There may be a school for teaching Vedas. You will say that it is communal.

Shri C. D. Pande: They will say "religious".

Shri Dhulekar: Teaching of religion is not communal. People may teach the Quran, the Guru Granth Saheb, and you say they are communal people. After all the sacrifices that these "communal" people have made in freeing the country from the old slavery, you call them "communal". I believe Brahmins and all people combined to throw out the British domination, and we are called communal. I cannot believe this. You say that if I call myself a Brahmin, I am communal. No. I have got a great lineage. My forefathers did not commit any wrong. They gave the Upanishads, Lilavati, Shankaracharya, Mayavati, Ramanujacharya and Ramakrishna Paramahamsa. We have given all this, and if I call myself a Brahmin in India, you call me communal.

Shri Gadgil: Such things should have exemption.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West): But some Brahmins have thrown away their threads.

Shri Dhulekar: My learned friend says that some Brahmins have thrown away their threads. But such person cannot, at any rate, become Member of the Scheduled Castes although he may have thrown away his thread. Still hon. Mr. Gadgil will remain a Brahmin and he will die a Brahmin. Nobody will take him as a Scheduled Caste. He cannot contest a seat saying: "Because I have thrown away my thread, I am a Scheduled Caste." They will say: "That may be so, but you are a Brahmin all right".

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Once a Brahmin, always a Brahmin.

Shri Dhulekar: The point here is this. I request the hon. Minister not to go into it so much threadbare. You are talking of communalism everyday. Why? Public charity is public charity. Everybody knows it. If it is proved that it is not public charity, it will be thrown out, but certainly a person can make a gift for a school or for a temple. Do you believe that because you have put in this, people will not make their temples? Are you going to throw away all these temples? Are you going to eradicate everything that is temple-like in our minds also? If the temples of India were not in India, you will find that there will be nothing. If Ram is not there, if Krishna is not there, India will not be there.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury (Gauhati): What is the idea of "Ram Raj"?

Shri Dhulekar: If you go to a village, and if a temple is not there,

[Shri Dhulekar]

is it a village? I don't think it is. You say temple is a communal thing. What a fantastic idea! A Gurdwara is a communal thing, a Masjid is a communal thing. What a fantastic idea! This idea has been given by the British people, that all these emblems of purity and chastity are communal. Suppose I begin to teach people that our ladies, our women, our mothers of India, should be like Savitri and Sita and I dedicate something for this teaching, you will say this is communal.

Shri C. D. Pande: Religious.

Shri Dhulekar: Don't try to put into Acts things that cut at the root of our culture. Culture is religion and religion is culture. In India they are indivisible. Therefore, I request Mr. More not to put in all this. Let him take it back. I would request Mr. Deshmukh that he should end with the words "general public utility".

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): I beg to submit that no amendment is necessary to the amendment of the hon. Finance Minister. To accept Mr. More's amendment will create a number of difficulties. Some of these have already been pointed out, but I would like to refer to one particular difficulty. For example, this word "backward communities" is not defined anywhere. I do not think it is defined either in our Constitution or in this Bill or in any of our Acts. Scheduled Castes and Tribes, I think, are defined, but not backward communities.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Backward classes.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: It is defined in the Constitution, I think.

Shri Bansal: It is "communities" here.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It should be "classes".

Shri Bansal: I am not sure even if that will satisfy me because recently there was a conference here in New Delhi, and one gentleman from my constituency attended it. He happens to be the son of an ex-Raja. I asked him: "How do you happen to be in Delhi?". He said: "I came here to attend the conference of the Backward Classes." I said: "You do not belong to the Backward Classes". He said: "I am an Ahir, and Ahirs are a Backward Class". I may tell the hon. Finance Minister that in my constituency the Ahirs are the richest peasant proprietors, and they call themselves as a Backward community.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Not all over the country. That is only in your place.

Shri Bansal: In U.P. also. In U.P. and Punjab, Ahirs and Jats are the most privileged peasant proprietors. It is a fact I do not say that they are or they are not backward, but the fact remains that backward communities and classes must be defined somewhere if this word is to be retained here.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Backward Classes Commission will define it.

Shri Bansal: Therefore, in my opinion, if the clause remains according to the amendment of the hon. Finance Minister, it should serve the purpose.

Then, the fear may perhaps be that this may debar charities for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. But I should imagine that for the time being at least, any charity given to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes would be counted as a public purpose. Everybody realises that anything done for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Classes is for a public charitable purpose, and I therefore think that it is not necessary to accept Mr. More's amendment which will, in my opinion, create a number of other difficulties, particularly the ones I have referred to, and also the one to which the previous speaker has referred in such

vigorous terms. After all why should we lay emphasis on the word 'communal' ? The word 'communal' is again not defined anywhere.

I would therefore suggest to the hon. Finance Minister that he stick to his own amendment and not accept Mr. More's amendment.

श्री बी० पी० सिंह : मेरा ख्याल है कि अर्थ मंत्री ने रिलीजन शब्द का बहुत संकीर्ण अर्थ लिया है। रिलीजन का वह अर्थ है जो हमारा आध्यात्मिक उत्थान करे। मैं समझता हूं कि मोरे साहब का जो संशोधन अर्थ मंत्री ने कबूल किया है वह गलत है और उनका जो संशोधन है उसकी प्रथम दो लाइनें ही यथार्थ हैं। उन से वह माने निकल आते हैं। हम जिन कम्यूनल शब्दों से भागना चाहते हैं, मोरे साहब के संशोधन मान कर हम उस को ही कबूल करते हैं।

धुलेकर साहब के सुझावों से मैं पूरी तरह सहमत हूं। और मैं अर्थ मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वह अपने संशोधन की प्रथम दो लाइनों को ले लें और दूसरी दो लाइनों को निकाल दें, क्योंकि इससे सारा मतलब निकल आता है। धर्म से हमें घबराना नहीं चाहिये। उस के संकीर्ण अर्थ लगाने से ही हम कठिनाई में पड़ जाते हैं। हमें धर्म का वही अर्थ लेना चाहिये जिस से हमारा आध्यात्मिक उत्थान हो। जिस मार्ग पर चल कर हम सत्य मार्ग पर अग्रसर हो सकें वही धर्म का अर्थ होना चाहिये। जो धर्म हमें संकीर्ण बनाता है वह हमें नीचे गिराता है।

मोरे साहब का जो संशोधन है उस से यह होगा कि हम जिस कम्यूनल शब्द से भागना चाहते हैं उसी में हम पड़े रहते हैं और संकीर्ण विचारों वाले बने रहते हैं। इस लिये मैं कहूंगा कि अगर हमें लोगों की सेवा करनी है, अगर हमें मानवता की सेवा करनी है तो हमें अर्थ मंत्री के संशोधन की प्रथम दो लाइनों को स्वीकार करना चाहिये और मोरे साहब का जो संशोधन है उसको न मानना चाहिये क्योंकि वह कम्यूनल भावना पैदा करता है। मूल संशोधन की पहली दो लाइनों को ही रखना चाहिये।

पंडित मी० एन० मालवीय : इस संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में धुलेकर साहब ने और बनारसी दास जी ने जो कुछ कहा है उस से मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि बड़ी गलतफहमी पैदा हो गई है। मैं उन की इस विचार धारा से सहमत नहीं हूं कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने या मोरे साहब ने जो चीज रक्खी है उस में खुद उन्होंने किसी कम्यूनल भावना का प्रदर्शन किया है। जो संशोधन रखा गया है उस को मानने के साथ एक्स्क्लूसिवली', लफ्ज को हटा कर 'प्रिडामिनेन्टली' का जो शब्द रक्खा गया है वह इस लिये रक्खा गया है कि जायदाद वाले जिस तरह से टैक्स को धर्म की आड़ लेकर हटाना चाहते हैं वह उस को न हटा सकें। धर्म की भावना का जो नाम लेते हैं उस धर्म के अर्थ से हम नफरत करते हैं। आज कौनसा धर्म हम और आप यहां पर देख रहे हैं जिस के नाम पर आज बहस की जाती है और बहुत से और काम किये जाते हैं। धर्म की उच्च भावना का मतलब तो यह है कि सब कुछ त्याग दिया जाय। लेकिन यहां सब कुछ त्यागने को नहीं कहा जा रहा है। जो कुछ आप के पास है उस में से सिर्फ कुछ फीसदी गवर्नमेंट टैक्स के रूप में लेना चाहती है। इस से आप का दिल क्यों दुखता है ? धर्म का मतलब तो यह है कि सब कुछ त्याग दिया जाय और जनता जनार्दन की सेवा में लगा दिया जाय। इस जायदाद का धर्म से कोई ताल्लुक मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

दूसरी बात यह है कि धर्म के नाम पर जो ट्रस्ट किये जाते हैं, इस किस्म का जो रुपया ट्रस्ट या दान किया जाता है उस का धर्म के नाम पर दुरुपयोग किया जाता है।

[पंडित सी० एन० मालवीय]

मैं तो कहता हूं कि जो इस किस्म के आदमी हैं जो दुकानों के अन्दर बैठ कर हर काम से, हर मजहब के आदमी से, तिजारत कर के रुपया कमाते हैं उन को क्या हक है कि वह एक धर्मशाला ऐसी बना दें जिस में एक ही जाति वाले रह सकें, दूसरी जाति वाले उसमें न घुस सकें, एक ऐसा स्कूल बना दें जिस में एक ही कौम के लोग पढ़ सकें और बाकी दूसरी कौमों के लोग न पढ़ सकें। मैं इन तमाम चीजों को यहां दोहराना नहीं चाहता। मैं आप को बता सकता हूं कि आज देश के अन्दर ऐसी संस्थायें बढ़ रही हैं जिन में एक ही कौम के लोग पढ़ सकते हैं दूसरी कौम के आदमी नहीं पढ़ सकते, हालांकि उन में सारे देश का रुपया लगा हुआ है। आखिर, धर्म का मतलब क्या है ? अगर आप धर्म की टीचिंग देना चाहते हैं, अगर आप धर्म की उच्च भावना को रखना चाहते हैं तो सरकार उसकी आड़ में नहीं आती, हम और आप उस की आड़ में नहीं आते। सेकुलर नाम तो उस की आड़ में नहीं आता। सेकुलर का मतलब तो यह है कि आप जिस धर्म को चाहियें मानिये, हम नहीं कहते कि आप किसी खास धर्म को मानिये। रामानुजाचार्य को मानने वालों को क्या हक है कि वह दूसरों से कहें कि आप हमारे सम्प्रदाय को ही मानें और शैव कहें कि शिव को ही मानिये या वैष्णव कहें कि आप विष्णु को ही मानिये। धर्म तो आजाद है। इस धर्म की आजादी पर गवर्नमेंट विश्वास रखती है, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि क्या इस किस्म की इजाजत होनी चाहिये कि किसी चीज के नाम से लोग टैक्स ऐवायड करें ? सिर्फ कुछ फी सदी की रकम तो आप से मांगी जाती है और उस के लिये धर्म यहां पर आ जाते हैं। सिर्फ उसको बचाने के लिये सारी चीज कम्यूनल बन जाती है। आगरे में मैं जिस शहर में रहता हूं वहां पर इस किस्म की पाठशालाएं हैं जिस में यह है कि सिर्फ फलां जाति या फलां धर्म के लोग ही पढ़ेंगे, दूसरे धर्म के लोग नहीं पढ़ेंगे, जब कि उन्होंने देश के रुपयों से उन को बनाया है। इस लिये मैं कहता हूं कि धुलेकर साहब का या बनारसी दास जी का यह कहना कि यदि किसी दल का व्यक्ति या सरकार या हम में से कोई ऐसा संशोधन रखता है और इस चीज का विरोध करता है तो वह धर्म के नाम पर करता है या साम्प्रदायिकता के नाम पर करता है, यह ठीक नहीं है। उस का मतलब सिर्फ यह है कि आप अपने अपने धर्म में खुश रहें। अगर आप धर्म की उच्च भावना रखना चाहते हैं तो आप अपनी जायदाद को जाने दीजिये, उस को जनता जनार्दन को अर्पण कर दीजिये, कोई उस में रुकावट नहीं है। लेकिन इस फैसले का जो कि जनता के हित में होने वाला है आप विरोध क्यों करते हैं। गवर्नमेंट का कोई आदमी इस रुपये को अपनी जेब में रखने वाला नहीं है।

इस लिये जो अमेन्डमेन्ट मैंने दिया था उसका मतलब भी वही था जो कि मोरे साहब के ऐमेन्डमेन्ट का था। वही उस का भी मफहूम था और मैं उन के संशोधन का समर्थन करता हूं। मेरा ख्याल है कि कम्युनल का मतलब तो आप सब लोग जानते हैं जैसे अगर कोई मारवाड़ी है अगर यहां कोई मारवाड़ी साहब हों तो मुझे माफ करेंगे, मेरा मतलब मारवाड़ी से नहीं बल्कि पूरी मानव जाति से है ? मैं एक तिजारत करना चाहता हूं या जमीन से कुछ रुपया कमाता हूं और उस को इस तरह से खर्च करना चाहता हूं कि एक स्कूल खोल कर यह कह दूं कि इस में सिर्फ मालवीय का ही बच्चा पढ़ेगा या इस में किसी जाति विशेष का ही बच्चा पढ़ेगा। तो यह ठीक नहीं है। एक कम्यूनिटी के लिये ही कहने का मतलब यह होता है कि जो रुपया आप पब्लिक से लेते हैं उसको एक जाति के लिये सीमित कर देते हैं। ऐसा आप नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप

रिलीजस टीचिंग के लिये पैसा खर्च करना चाहते हैं, करिये आप को कोई नहीं रोकता, आप को इस का हक है, लेकिन उस का थोड़ा सा हिस्सा सरकार के पास जायेगा। आप की सारी जायदाद आप से नहीं ली जा रही है, सिर्फ थोड़ा सा हिस्सा सरकार ले रही है, बाकी आप खर्च कीजिये। इस लिये मैं इस संशोधन का पूरी तौर से समर्थन करता हूं और अपील करता हूं हाउस के तमाम मेम्बरों से कि इस को स्वीकार करें।

जब कभी इस किस्म का सुधार लाया जाता है तो समाजों तथा व्यक्तियों की यह प्रवृत्ति होती है कि यह धर्म का नाम ले कर उसका विरोध करते हैं। इस तरह से धर्म का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है। ऐसे स्थान पर धर्म को नहीं लाना चाहिये। इस सवाल को भूल कर हमें इस प्रश्न पर विचार करना चाहिये। मैं तो कहता हूं कि यह धर्म का उपयोग नहीं बल्कि दुरुपयोग है। इस में किसी की धार्मिक भावना को ठेस नहीं पहुंचती, किसी के मजहब का इस से हरण नहीं होता बल्कि सारे देश को, जिस देश को हम अच्छा रखना चाहते हैं, प्रगति की तरफ ले जाता है। यह आप की सभ्यता, आप के कल्चर, आप की संस्कृति को नष्ट नहीं किया जा रहा है, बल्कि उस को आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है। जो सारी खराबी फोड़े की तरह से देश के अन्दर बढ़ रही थी उस को हटाने की कोशिश की जा रही है न कि देश को बरबाद करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। हमें इस कोशिश की तारीफ करनी चाहिये और धर्म के नाम पर उस में रोड़ा नहीं अटकाना चाहिये।

इस लिये म पूरी तौर से इस का समर्थन करता हूं और समझता हूं कि यह हाउस यकीनन इस को मंजूर करेगा।

Shri Mohiuddin and Shri R. K. Chaudhury *rose*—

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think it might help the debate, Sir, if I make a statement. I have been trying to take note of the obviously deep feelings which many members of the House entertain on this matter, and I have been trying to find out some logical way out of the difficulties. Now, reference was made by Shri Chatterjee to my assurances. We had taken this definition from the Charitable Endowments Act and we had also in mind when I offered to accept Mr. More's amendment, the wording which we have introduced very recently in Section 15B of the Income-tax Act. Now, I find that the Charitable Endowments Act was passed in 1890 and it was in the British days when possibly they did not want to have anything to do with those kinds of charitable endowments which had something to do with religious worship and so on. Torn out of its context, it may be that that definition is not strictly what we have in mind. I find the House has debated at great length all this business of religious community, women and children, backward classes and so on. It seems to me that we ought to be at least consistent and we ought to try and reproduce in this clause what we introduced in Section 15B. Therefore, Sir, if you will permit me, I will put this revised form of the amendment including part of Mr. More's amendment before the House before the discussion proceeds...

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh:... and that would be:

> "'public charitable purposes' includes relief of the poor, education, medical relief and the advancement of any other object of general public utility, but does not include any purpose which is expressed to be for the benefit of a particular religious community".....

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

Now, I repeat the words of Section 15B—

> "unless it is for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, backward classes, Scheduled Tribes or women and children".

Now the result will be that this difficulty about Vedantic schools or Koranic schools will not occur. In other words, even if I am a Hindu, if I go to a Koranic school, well, I am welcome: it is not for the purpose of a particular religious community Or if a Muslim wants to attend a Vedantic school, he will be allowed if there is such a school. In respect of this, obviously it will be education or something, but not a Vedantic school for the benefit of any particular religious community. Therefore, it seems to me that safety lies in following the wording of Section 15B which has been fully debated by us.

Shri K. K. Desai (Halar): What about castes' charity?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Whatever you have to say about religious communities or castes, here I am trying to give the interpretation of what is contained in the Income-tax Act. I only wish to say that what is excluded is anything that inures for the benefit of a religious community and then from that we exclude certain things which after a great deal of debate we decided to exclude.

Shri S. S. More: May I make a submission, Sir?

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.—East): The amendment may be circulated.

Mr. Chairman: It would be better if that amendment were circulated.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes.

Shri S. S. More: Let us have it before we carry on further discussion on this. Let us now adjourn, Sir.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Let us adjourn now.

Mr. Chairman: Let it be circulated.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Friday, the 28th August, 1953.